Michigan History Magazine

VOLUME V

JANUARY-APRIL, 1921

Numbers 1-2

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MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION

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A STATE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY AND ARCHIVES

ORGANIZED MAY 28, 1913

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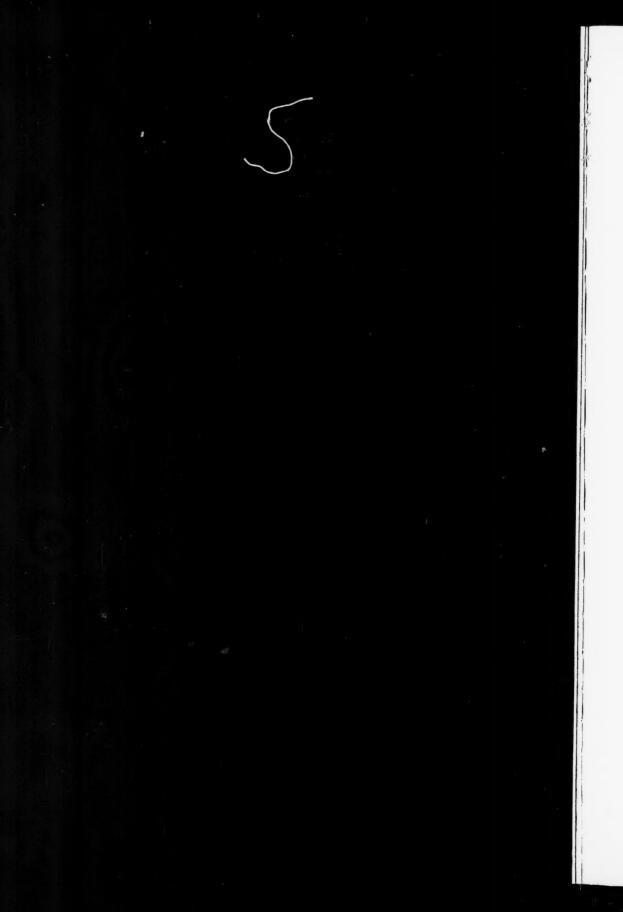
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Founded in 1874; successor to the Historical Society of Michigan founded in 1828 by Lewis Cass and others

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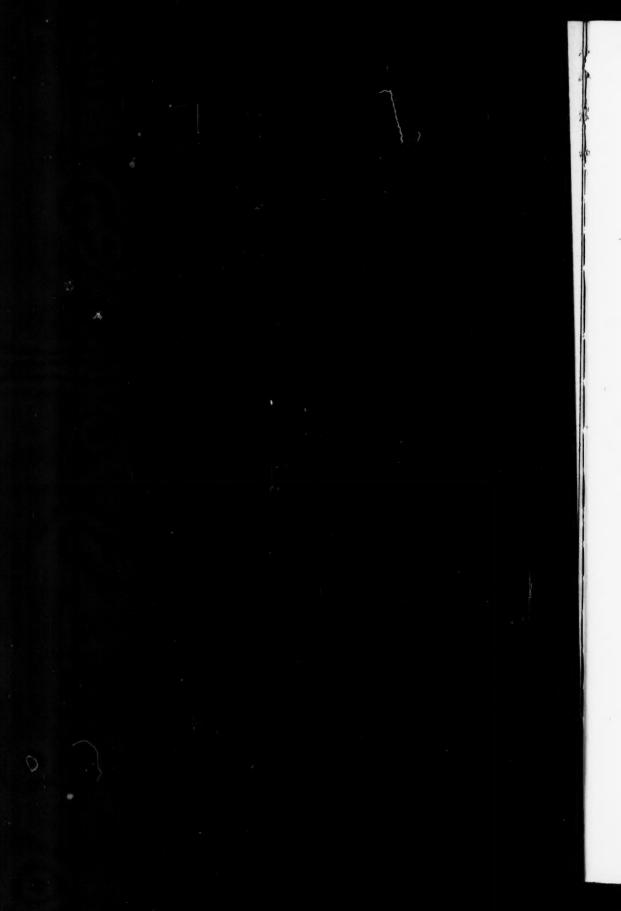
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A Magazine of Michigan history for Michigan people, containing new information on interesting subjects by Michigan writers.

Historical news and reports from county and other local societies and from schools and clubs doing work in Michigan history will be received and disseminated to all parts of the State.

As the official organ of the Michigan Historical Commission and the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, the Magazine will contain the important official acts of these bodies and the plans and progress of their work.

Members of the Society are urged to make the Magazine a medium of communication with other members and societies respecting their historical needs, or the needs, plans, and

progress of their respective societies.

Due notice and credit will be given for all biographical sketches, reminiscences, letters, diaries, memoranda, account books, photographs, old newspapers, maps and atlases, museum objects and other items of historical interest received.

All communications should be addressed to the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, Michigan.

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Franklin S. Dewey, M. S., Detroit.—B. S. University of Michigan, 1869; M. S. 1872; principal of High School, Saginaw, 1869-71; superintendent of schools, Alpena, 1871-79; member board of education sixteen years; city recorder, police justice; registrar Sons of American Revolution; secretary and treasurer National Casualty Company; editor of two papers; lecturer on Science, the Bible, Astronomy and Geology, etc.; member of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society; author: Early Days in Cambridge, and Boyhood Adventures; contributor to various magazines and periodicals.

Mrs. Philo M. Everett, Marquette.—Pioneer of the Upper Peninsula.

Henry A. Haigh, Detroit.—Retired attorney of Detroit; president of the Cincinnati, Georgetown & Portsmouth Railroad; treasurer of the Milwaukee Northern Railway; president of the Highland Park Peninsular Bank and Director of the Peninsular State Bank, Detroit; ex-member of the State Board of Health, American Public Health Association and the executive committee of the State Pioneer and Historical Society; member of the National Academy of Political Science, the Audubon and several other societies; graduate of the Michigan Agricultural

College and the University of Michigan; contributor to numerous magazines and periodicals.

- Rev. W. B. Hartzog, Ph.D., Mason.—Pastor of the First Baptist Church, Mason; commander of the Michigan Division, Sons of Veterans; president of the Michigan Baptist Ministers Conference; national chaplain, Sons of Veterans; author: Ancient Masters and Jesus; The Mystery of the Raisin; The Transforming Passion; A Romance of the Irish Hills; General Joseph W. Brown; Tecumseh, the Great Shawnee Chieftain.
- Wilbur O. Hedrick, Ph.D., East Lansing.—Professor of Economics, Michigan Agricultural College; member of the American Economics Association; author Railroad Taxation in Michigan.
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- J. E. JOPLING, Ishpeming.—Chief Mining Engineer, Cleveland-Cliff Iron Company; member American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, Mining and Metallurgical Society of America.
- Warren W. Lamport, Lake City.—Pastor of the Methodist Church; member Michigan Conference; contributor of verse to the press of the state; author of many poems celebrating the legends, places and historical events of Michigan.
- Fred Landon, London, Ont.—See Contributors 1918, Michigan History Magazine, Vol. II.
- Charles H. Landrum, Lansing.—See Contributors 1920, Michigan History Magazine, Vol. IV.

SAMUEL M. LEGGETT, Pontiac.

MISS ADDIE LITTLEFIELD, Muskegon.—Teacher of English.

HENRY McConnell, Walloon Lake.

Otis E. McCutcheon, Idaho Falls, Idaho.—See Contributors 1919, Michigan History Magazine, Vol. III.

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H. M. Powers, Ontonagon.—Pioneer of the Upper Peninsula; Editor Ontonagon *Herald*; numerous public offices of trust; proprietor H. M. Powers' pharmacy.

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Miss Sue I. Silliman, Three Rivers.—See Contributors 1920, Michigan History Magazine, Vol. IV.

GLEN K. STIMSON, Lansing.—Associate Editor Lansing State Journal, Lansing.

WM. STOCKING, Detroit.—See Contributors 1920, Michigan History Magazine, Vol. IV.

Forest G. Sweet, Battle Creek.

MICHIGAN HISTORY MAGAZINE

Vol. V, Nos. 1-2 January-April, 1921 Whole No. 15

HISTORICAL, NEWS, NOTES AND COMMENT

GENERAL

NORTH DAKOTA is well along with plans for its Memorial Building to be erected at Bismarck for the use of the State Historical Society of North Dakota. It will incorporate features of the Minnesota Historical Building at St. Paul.

Preliminary plans have been completed by the American Legion for the erection at Indianapolis, Ind., of one of the most imposing museums in the country as a war memorial under the direction of Dr. Victor Keene of that city. Some \$100,000 has been subscribed by the State of Indiana and several American artists will be busy for the next two years in painting mural decorations and making sculptures for the monument. These will include John S. Sargent, William T. Ritschel, Frank Brangwyn, Gutzon Borghlum, Wayman Adams and Robert Henri. The two last will paint a series of great men of the country, State, and of Europe, connected with the War. The building will include, in addition to an art gallery, a

fine library, a department of science, music and the drama, and certain art industries, and it is said it will excel in beauty any building in America.

Lovers of Walt Whitman will be pleased to know that the old home in Camden, N. J., is to be converted into a museum where manuscripts, books and other relics of the poet will be open to the public.

The old fort at Michilimackinac is among those described by John Martin Hammond in *Quaint and Historic Forts in North America* (Lippincott, Phila.).

A pleasant biographical sketch of Father Mazzuchelli, who was at Mackinac Island in 1830, is given by John C. Parish in *The Palimpsest* for October, 1920 (Iowa City, Ia.). In closing Mr. Parish writes: "Ardent but gentle, inspiring yet practical, this energetic Dominican played an unusual part in the development of the West. His life was, throughout, one of service, but perhaps the keynote lies in those early years of wide and weary travel and church building. Here he was in very truth a pioneer; and wherever canoe or sled or his own tireless feet carried him, men of varying and of mixed races, of all creeds and of no creed, were better for the sight of his kindly face, the sound of his cheering words, and the unceasing labors of his hand and mind."

Through the kindness of Dr. M. M. Quaife of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin the Michigan Historical Commission has obtained a typed copy of an early diary of James J. Strang, the Mormon "King" of Beaver Island in northern Lake Michigan.

The notes run from May 29, 1831, to May 29, 1836, covering a period previous to Strang's arrival on Beaver Island. They throw a very favorable light upon Strang's character both private and public. Access to the manuscript was obtained through the kindness of Mr. Heman Hale Smith of Lamoni, Ia., assistant historian of the Reorganized Church of Latter Day Saints. It is the property of Mr. Henry Denio of Lamoni, who is understood to be a grandson of Strang, descended from Betsy McNutt, Strang's third wife. The manuscript is said to be in bad condition, which shows in many doubtful places in the typed copy, and there are several omissions. Small portions of it are in cipher.

Of special interest to womankind will be the volume, *Portraits of American Women*, by Gamaliel Bradford, whose discriminating selection of eight figures includes a woman of affairs, a scholar, an educator, a social reformer, and four authors. His treatment is balanced and sympathetic.

The 67th annual report of the *Proceedings* of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin shows a year of unprecedented prosperity under the wise guidance of Superintendent Milo M. Quaife. Of special interest is the Legislative Survey of the Society, which was made upon the Society's invitation and whose report is commendatory in a superlative degree.

The 1920 volume of *Collections* of the Western Reserve Historical Society is taken up with an extended monograph, "The Western Reserve and the

Fugitive Slave Law: a Prelude to the Civil War," by William C. Cochran, LL.D., of Cleveland, O.

The new interest in State history has resulted in the reorganization of the historical societies of many States. The occasion of the 82nd birthday of the Georgia Historical Society was seized upon as a proper opportunity for this movement in Georgia. A complete history of the consolidation of Georgia's historical interests occupies the entire number of the Georgia Historical Quarterly for June-September, 1920 (Published at Savannah, Ga., at \$3 per year).

The January number of the Register of the Kentucky State Historical Society contains a brief history of the Society and its various lines of activity.

A comprehensive view of historical activities in the trans-Mississippi northwest, 1919-1920, is given by John C. Parish in the *Mississippi Valley Historical Review* for December, 1920.

"The Knights of Columbus in the War and After," in the *Illinois Catholic Historical Review* for January, 1921, is an article that deserves to be widely read. It is written by the editor of the *Review*, Mr. Joseph J. Thompson, in the truly Christian spirit which distinguishes the work of this Order. The footnotes give adequate documentation.

"The Pilgrim and the Melting Pot," a notable historical address delivered at the Greencastle, Ind., meeting of the Mississippi Valley Historical Association, is published in the Mississippi Valley Historical Review

for December, 1920. The address was delivered by Prof. Carl Russell Fish of the University of Wisconsin.

"The Progressive Party in Indiana," by Carl Painter, is a worthy contribution to the *Indiana Magazine of History*, occupying the whole of the September, 1920, number.

Two articles of major importance, "History of Taxation in Iowa, 1910-1920," and "The Operation of the Primary Election Law in Iowa," are published in the January number of the *Iowa Journal of History and Politics*.

Early Records of Gilpin County, Colorado, 1859-1861, materials relating principally to the mining industry, is a volume recently published by the University of Colorado (Boulder).

The Missouri Historical Review, centennial number, is especially fine, and reflects great credit upon its editor, Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the State Historical Society of Missouri. Of general interest is Prof. E. M. Violette's article, "A model centennial program for local celebrations."

The Wisconsin Magazine of History for September, 1920, presents many features of general interest. Major Gen. William G. Haan, Commander of the 32nd Division, made up largely of Michigan and Wisconsin men, writes on "The Division as a Fighting Machine," which throws much light on the activities of that Division in the Great War. The Superintendent of the Society, Joseph Schafer, in his treat-

ment of "Muscoda," well succeeds in his attempt to show "the light which local inquiry can shed upon general history." "Lincoln in Wisconsin" is the subject of a paper by Julius E. Olson. "The Wisconsin Domesday Book" is another article contributed by Dr. Schafer, outlining a herculean task proposed to be undertaken by the Society with the aid of money known as the Burrows Fund. This task, he says, has in view "something quite as fundamental as the famous survey of English counties made in the reign of William the First and much more complete with reference to the original population of the State," and is to serve as the basis of a future great history of Wisconsin. This article is immensely worth reading.

Vol. I, number 1, of the Bulletin of the State Historical and Natural History Society of Colorado comes to the editor's desk. In 1915 the Society was officially classified by the Colorado legislature as one of the State educational institutions. It is housed in the fireproof State Museum Building. A legislative campaign for \$30,000 is being put on for a systematic and scientific survey of the ruins of the ancient cliff dwellers.

A series of articles entitled, "A History of the New York Public Library," has been resumed in the Library's monthly *Bulletin* beginning with November, 1920. Previous articles appeared in the *Bulletin* for August and September, 1916, and February and April, 1917. These articles, finely illustrated, give a most interesting picture of the development and growth of this great institution.

The Canadian Historical Review is among the recent additions to our exchange list. It is published quarterly, by the University of Toronto press, at \$2 a year, and aims to give, besides the critical bibliography of new publications relating to Canadian history formerly published in The Review of Historical Publications Relating to Canada (of which it is the successor), articles on Canadian history and allied subjects, documents and correspondence, and all matters of interest to readers in this field.

Recent articles in *The Historical Outlook* of special interest to teachers are, "The problem of teaching recent American history" (Dec., 1920); "Some English history text-books two centuries ago," "The use of Magazines in the teaching of history," "The laboratory method in the teaching and study of history," and "Study methods in history," all in the January number, 1921; "The past and the future of history," and "Social Sciences in secondary schools," in the February number. *The Historical Outlook* is the successor of *The History Teacher's Magazine*, but has extended its field to include general readers. A sample copy may be obtained from the publishers by mentioning the *Michigan History Magazine* (Pub. at Phila., Pa., Albert E. McKinley, managing editor).

The Fourth Annual Report of the National Park Service (1920) covers the year's work in the national parks and monuments (Washington, Gov't. Printing Office).

The Mississippi Valley Historical Review is now

edited at the University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, owing to the appointment of the editor, Dr. Clarence W. Alvord, to a professorship in the University of that State. Prof. Alvord has edited the Review from its beginning, in 1914, at Urbana, Ill., where he was Professor of History in the State University. He was a leader in the earlier formation of the Mississippi Valley Historical Society, and later its president. The Review is fortunate in being able to retain his service. His contributions to American scholarship are known internationally, not the least of them being his editorial work on the Illinois Historical Collections and the Centennial History of Illinois. His two volume work, The Mississippi Valley in British Politics, is known to many of our readers.

The Department of Historical Research in the Carnegie Institution of Washington is collecting the material for an edition, in several volumes, of the Correspondence of Andrew Jackson, to be edited by Professor John S. Bassett, of Smith College, Jackson's biographer. All persons who possess letters of General Jackson or important letters to him, or who know where there are collections of his correspondence, or even single letters, would confer a favor by writing to Dr. J. F. Jameson, director of the department named, 1140 Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

"The method of history instruction in the Bucyrus High School," is the title of a constructive article in the *Historical Outlook* (December). In its indictment of the methods still used in most high schools, the writer mentions (1) too much emphasis on text book,

(2) teachers talk too much, (3) no co-operation among students in the strong helping the weak, (4) too many minor facts, trees hide the forest, (5) no attention on how to study. The remedies suggested are interesting. Every serious teacher of history will find the articles in the *Historical Outlook* exceedingly worth while. Its board of editors is appointed by the *American Historical Association* (Pub. at Phila., Pa.).

Notable school histories of States appearing recently are Julius Morton's "School History of Nebraska" (Western Pub. and Eng. Co., Lincoln, Neb.); Gentry McGee's "A History of Tennessee from 1663 to 1919" (Amer. Book Co., N. Y.); and Edger Doudna's "Our Wisconsin; a School History" (Eau Claire Book and Sta. Co., Eau Claire, Wis.).

A NEW historical publication has been added to the already long list of the enterprising State Historical Society of Iowa, *The Palimpsest*, with this explanation of the name:

"In early times palimpsests were parchments or other materials from which one or more writings had been erased to give room for later records. But the erasures were not always complete; and so it became the fascinating task of scholars not only to translate the later records but also to reconstruct the original writings by deciphering the dim fragments of letters partly erased and partly covered by subsequent texts.

"The history of Iowa may be likened to a palimpsest which holds the records of successive generations. To decipher these records of the past, reconstruct them, and tell the stories which they contain is the task of those who write history."

The Palimpsest is published monthly, and aims "to present the materials of Iowa history in a form that is attractive and a style that is popular in the best sense—to the end that the story of our Commonwealth may be more widely read and cherished." The contents of the first numbers are extremely promising.

Other publications of this Society are:

The Quarterly Journal of History and Politics

The Public Archives Series

The Iowa Biographical Series

The Iowa Economic History Series

The Iowa Social History Series

The Iowa Applied History Series

The Iowa Chronicles of the World War

The Miscellaneous Publications

The Bulletins of Information

"SOCIAL MYOPIA," the subject of an editorial by President McKenny of the Michigan State Normal College in the February number of *The American Schoolmaster*, is a general defect of which "Historical Myopia" is one phase.

"Myopia is near-sightedness," explains President McKenny. "Persons afflicted with this defect of vision are unable to see objects clearly unless they are near to the eyes. . . . There is a social myopia. Persons afflicted with this mental and spiritual limitation are unable to see and evaluate justly social

facts and relations that make for the weal or woe of humanity, if they are at all remote."

He points out the illuminating example furnished by the field of education. What branch of education is more important, for social vision, for making the people generous and unfailing in evaluating justly the needs of Michigan, than education in the history of Michigan? How many people realize the modern industrial revolution in Michigan, which set in about 1880, and which is a special phase of a national situation? This revolution has changed absolutely the basis of equitable taxation. How many people have analyzed their tax receipts to note the relation of local to state taxes?

There is a just demand throughout the state for lower taxes, says President McKenny, "but many who join in the demand do not stop to analyze their tax receipt. Should they do so, they would discover that only one-sixth of the taxes paid in Michigan go to the state, and five-sixths go to support the local community. . . . How does it happen that people who will vote local taxes upon themselves oppose a state tax only a fraction as large? The answer is social short-sightedness. . . . The remedy for the situation is education. Through education we must put lenses on the mental eyes of our people that will enable them to see beyond the boundaries of their towns and counties and comprehend the field of their interests in the state, the nation and the world."

ACCORDING to President James, of Northwestern University, Americans know less about the history of their country than any other people. To prove this assertion one would have to take a rather large contract. One may venture the suggestion that it is not improbable that Americans know more of American history than the average Chinaman knows of Chinese history, but the substance of the professor's charge is that Americans do not know much about the history of America, and that may be accepted as true.

Many of them think they know American history because they have a general notion of what happened in the Revolutionary War, the War of 1812, the Civil War, are familiar with a few other outstanding events, and are able to tell a little something about some of the presidents, politicians and statesmen who have figured most prominently in national affairs. But how many American voters are able to apply the known experience of the country to proposed national policy, and judge it thereby? How many would reject a crazy scheme to make money cheap and plenty because they know what happened in 1837, and if there are a few, how few of that few could give an intelligent account of the part Andrew Jackson played in the financial history of the country?

Certainly there are not many who know that period or any other period unmarked by war, but important, as times in which opinions were formed, tendencies developed or experiences suffered which have left their mark upon the history of the country.

Children do not study that kind of history in school

because their minds are not ready for it, and when they grow up most of them do not undertake to supply the deficiency for the same reason that they do not instruct themselves in many other subjects that demand good, hard, intellectual work for their comprehension.

The result is that too many people think history is a story of campaigns and battles. It does not occur to them that the most of history is in the minds of men.—Detroit *Free Press* editorial, Feb. 19.

STATE

The French Government has conferred on a citizen of Owosso, Frederick Frieseke, the highest honor it can bestow upon an artist, that of a Chevalier of the Legion of Honor.

Miss Sue I. Silliman, Librarian at Three Rivers, and Past Historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Michigan, has compiled a list of the Michigan men who have been decorated with the Medal of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross, and the Distinguished Service Medal, April 1, 1917, through November, 1919. These names have been gathered principally from the United States Bulletin, Detroit Free Press, Grand Rapids News, New York Times, and Stringer's Heroes All! The list can be consulted in the office of the Michigan Historical Commission, and will be published in the History of Michigan in the Great War now in process of writing.

Harbor Beach citizens have erected as a war me-

morial, a community house, one of the finest of its kind in Michigan. It has 25,000 square feet of floor space, and contains a court room, an office for the city clerk, a club room, a rest room, a recreation room and gymnasium, a library, equipment rooms, an assembly room, and an auditorium large enough to answer all needs for many years.

Detroit is contemplating the erection of a war memorial building at a cost of approximately \$6,000,000, to be located within a block of the new Public Library. It is proposed to furnish it with an auditorium which will seat 10,000 people, and several smaller assembly halls.

Thousands of war trophies brought from the battle-fields of France for use during the Liberty Loan and other drives have been distributed from the warehouse of the French mission in New York. One of the largest single collections with the exception of that given to Washington for the National Museum was presented to the Army and Navy Club of America. The trophies will be preserved in a suitable environment to be included in the plans for the new \$1,000,000 clubhouse that is to be erected in honor of the officers killed in the war.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ross H. Smith, of Munising, Mich., the War Preparedness Board has received typewritten copies of the history of Alger County in the Great War, compiled from the files of the Munising News and Cloverland Farmer. The material furnishes a complete account of military and

civilian activities in the county, and contributes valuable data for the "History of Michigan in the Great War" now in preparation.

Armistice Day, November 11, was observed with impressive ceremonies throughout the state, honoring in common with the nation and with the world the men who made the great sacrifice. In many places schools were closed and business suspended. In the cities the massing of people on the streets began early. Civil War veterans and gold star mothers were there, shops were gay with flags and bunting, factory whistles and church bells and sirens aided in the general rejoicing. Memorial services, unveiling of monuments, planting of trees, parades, dinners, patriotic speeches, informal reunions and dances crowded the programs from early morning to late evening. It was a "Great Day," a splendid tribute to the glorious dead.

Eighty-seven Victory medals were presented to World War veterans now attending M. A. C. at the Armistice Day celebration staged by the William Riker Johnson Post of the American Legion in the gymnasium. The presentation of the medals was made by two co-eds, Marian Larkworthy, '24, of Benton Harbor, and Helen Gray, '24. A very beautiful tableaux, "The Americans Come," was arranged by Prof. R. P. Brees, of the English department. Dr. S. M. Rice, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Detroit, gave the principal address, "The Army Overseas," and Harold Furlong (with '18) was the guest of honor of the Legion. W. H. Thies, '19, is Post Commander.—M. A. C. Record, Nov. 19, 1920.

The State Legislature celebrated Washington's birthday in joint session the evening of Feb. 22. Rev. Edwin W. Bishop, D. D., minister of Plymouth Congregational Church, delivered the principal address.

Michigan Day, Jan. 26, is now a legal holiday, by act of the Legislature. The bill was introduced by Representative W. D. Byrum, of Leslie. In introducing the bill Mr. Byrum voiced the growing sentiment that on at least one day in the year the schools and communities of Michigan should appropriately honor the memory of the pioneers.

The editor of the Magazine enjoyed the privilege of addressing the people of Leslie, Ingham County, on Michigan Day. It has rarely been his privilege to speak to a more enthusiastic group than came together that evening in the chapel of the Congregational The presiding genii of the occasion were the pastor and his wife, Rev. and Mrs. O. B. Thurston, who learned the meaning of state history in Kansas, from which state they have recently come. They told how Kansas makes much of her history, and how her natal day is celebrated with devotion in every school and community of the state. Their story would make us think pretty well of Kansas, if even we knew nothing more about her. It would be an index to her public spirit, which in any State possessed of it in good degree is dynamic, and achieves things. They impressed us that a state's pride in preserving its records means a feeling it has done something worth while and means to achieve vet better things. In return we told them of how we are trying to make our neighbor states conscious of "the Michigan spirit."

The site of picturesque old Fort Wilkins, on Copper Harbor in the Upper Peninsula, which was a center of the early mining in the Copper Country before the Civil War, has been transferred by the National Government into the keeping of the counties of Keweenaw and Houghton jointly, as a relic of early Michigan history. Permission is given to re-transfer the site to the state later if this should seem desirable. case, it is planned that the counties will put it in order this summer, repair buildings, install comfort stations, and build a bridge over the little river which connects Lake Fanahoe with Lake Superior. This is one of the most beautiful spots in the entire state and is readily accessible by highway. An historical sketch of the old fort by Prof. L. A. Chase was printed in the April-July number of the Magazine, 1920.

A good illustration of what the celebration of an historical event means for a community is being afforded by the preparations for the St. Clair County centennial this year. Old records of all kinds are being unearthed and preserved and numerous historical articles are being published in the press. A new interest is being aroused in the history of the county, which means a new sense of community solidarity, contentment, and happiness, and a new impulse to progress.

"Upper Michigan, its history past and present," was the basic theme of a series of addresses given in Feb-

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ruary by Mr. John A. Doelle, secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. This theme is a never failing inspiration to Mr. Doelle, who realizes that the history of the Peninsula means every phase of its development in natural resources of timber, minerals, soils, waterways. scenery, as well as its social and institutional growth. This is the interpretation of history which is in keeping with the spirit of democracy, relating it to the vital interests of all the people, and making a knowledge of it a living part of a boy's or girl's preparation for civic duties.

The Michigan State Teachers' Association, which met in annual conference in October, elected as president Charles L. Poor, of Traverse City, to succeed T. J. Knapp, of Highland Park. Among important resolutions adopted was one to recommend to the State Legislature a law requiring a certificate, issued under state auspices, for all teachers in both public and non-public schools, with state supervision of all schools in Michigan. A committee was appointed to consider appropriate memorials for Henry R. Pattengill, Fred L. Keeler and other Michigan educators recently deceased.

"Circuses, Shows and Entertainments," is the subject of a lively paper read at a recent meeting of the Three Oaks Historical Society, devoted to a history of the festive days of early times in the village. Fourth of July celebrations, fairs, concerts, picnics, lecture courses, chautauquas, dog and pony shows, horse racing, circuses, shared in the grand review of incidents which stirred the hearts of fathers, mothers,

sisters and brothers of pioneer days. It is said to have made a fine "human interest" setting for a discussion of old time customs and costumes.

Touring Through Picturesque Upper Peninsula of Michigan is a beautifully illustrated little tourist guide published by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. A companion of this is the Visitor's Handy Guide, Houghton and Vicinity.

Now that many of the old roads of early days are being rebuilt into hard surfaced highways, much interest is being revived in their history. The Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections are a mine of information on the subject for almost every county, furnished by early settlers and road builders. A set of these 39 volumes can be found in any public library of the State. A postal card will bring a set free of charge and for permanent possession to any school in the State which can use them to advantage. Teachers will find them of service in English work. They are published by the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing.

With the approach of the vacation season, why not plan to take a "hike" over some of the famous old Michigan thoroughfares of earlier years? It will help to bring back to you some of the pioneer scenes, the romance of primitive travel, the picturesque people of old times, the legends and myths of the Indians, and modes of life long since forgotten. Abundant information about these old highways can be obtained from the county histories and the *Michigan Pioneer and*

Historical Collections, to be found in your school and public libraries.

Indian place names are widely scattered over the Union. They are among the few permanent vestiges of a fast vanishing race. The name "Michigan" itself is of Indian origin. Of our 48 States, 25 bear names of Indian origin, 12 of English, 6 of Spanish, and 3 of French, according to the National Geographic Magazine. "Washington" and "Indiana" may be regarded as distinctively American names, one from the Father of Our Country, the other from the fact of settlement by various Indian tribes on large tracts of land north of the Ohio River and within the present boundaries of that State. The exact meaning of some State names is already lost; for example, Wisconsin, written by early French explorers "Ouisconsin," and first applied to the river. It may have come from a Sac Indian word meaning "a wide rushing channel," or from a word referring to holes in the banks of streams where birds nest, or from several other similar Indian words. Perhaps the exact interpretation can now never be confirmed. Much truer is this of numerous local names of Indian origin in all the States, and the number will be greater as the years pass. The field is open for those who are fond of this study to rescue these names from the erasing finger of time. The meaning of Michigan names of Indian origin would make a welcome article for the Magazine.

The children's story hours in public libraries of Michigan might well include occasionally stories of the lives of pioneers and scenes in the romantic history of Early Michigan. The 39 volumes of the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections* furnish rich material for such stories. The two volumes of indexes make them easily usable. A set of these volumes will be placed free in any public or school library of the State upon application to the Michigan Historical Commission at Lansing.

The Chamberlain Memorial Museum at Three Oaks has decided to open a reading room. It will be supplied with the latest magazines and periodicals, including those relating to museum work. The assistance of the director, Mr. George R. Fox, will be given when desired to discover matter on any subject in which readers are interested.

The Forty-eighth Annual Report of the Grand Rapids Public Library contains an account of the work done in the Historical Room of the Library which shows a commendable interest in Michigan history. Over 20,000 readers used this room during the year. The report contains also an account of the Historical Society of Grand Rapids and of the Library war service.

The Washington Historical Quarterly contains in the current number "Origin of Washington Geographic Names." The origin of place names is an interesting study. It often reveals many surprises; for example, here is one in Michigan, "Wahjamega" (Tuscola County), home of the Michigan Farm Colony for Epileptics. It sounds like an Indian name, but is derived from a series of initials in the family of its founder:

"Wah" (Mr. W. A. Hart); "ja" (Julia A., his wife); "me" (Mattie E., his daughter); "ga" (George A., his son). Rep. Wm. O. Lee, of Port Huron, furnished to us this item.

The Chamberlain Memorial Museum at Three Oaks has recently received the interesting and valuable library of Mr. J. B. Last, presented by his daughter, Miss Fannie Last, of Bakerstown. It consists of some 300 volumes, issued largely before 1860, and running back in a few instances into 1700, having special value as showing what made up the library of a cultivated gentleman of "the old school" around the 40's and 50's. A complete description is given in *The Acorn* for October 7, 1920.

A patriotic prize essay contest is being conducted in Manistee's public schools, on the subject, "The Signing of the Federal Constitution," for which the public spirit and patriotism of the Nelson Paint and Wall Paper Company are responsible. The basis for the essays is a picture, showing the signing of the Constitution at the Federal Convention in Philadelphia in 1787. In the center is the commanding figure of George Washington, at the table, pen in hand, surrounded by a group of famous patriots and statesmen, among them the "many sided" Franklin. A copy of this picture, in colors, was presented to each class room, and bears the words, "Long May our Land be Bright, With Freedom's Holy Light." For the three best essays liberal cash prizes are offered. Anything that tends to counteract in these days of social unrest the all too prevalent attacks upon the Constitution of the United States is commendable.

Emiline Jenks Cramton writes vividly of incidents and events of the Patriot War, 1837-38, in the St. Clair *Republican*, for Feb. 3.

Women's Clubs of Michigan may find a fruitful field of leadership in writing the history of their city or village. The clubs are doing this in several States. The *Indiana Magazine of History* (Dec., 1920) published a history of Madison, Ind., by the Women's Club of Madison. This work is being most successfully done with the help of the schools and the financial aid of business men's organizations.

Mrs. Caroline P. Campbell, of the Sophie de Marsac Campau chapter, D. A. R., Grand Rapids, and State chairman of the Committee on the Preservation of Historical Spots, says very fair progress has been made by the 50 chapters of the State in securing the interest of Boards of Supervisors in local history. The Kent County board appropriated \$400 for historical work last year. She says: "Serious losses in county history are constantly occurring. Records are kept in barns, garages, on shelves, under beds, in trunks. Women in housecleaning frequently have done more wreckage than fire, pestilence, famine, rats and mice and paper mills combined." There is great need of fireproof depositories in all counties for preservation of records.

Charlevoix County history has much to expect from the work of Mrs. E. E. Cross, now of Charlevoix, formerly of Emmet County, and later of Grand Rapids. Mrs. Cross carries her zeal for Michigan history into every community she visits. Long life and happiness to her kind.

Many Michigan counties have availed themselves of the laws recently passed by the State Legislature authorizing Boards of Supervisors to appropriate \$200 a year for marking historic sites, and \$200 a year additional for general historical work. Great credit is due to the women's clubs and D. A. R. chapters, who have taken the initiative in getting the money, and have been entrusted by the county boards with the expenditure of the funds. The county historical societies and other local societies have been interested. In no counties of which we have heard have the Boards refused to make the appropriation.

The Woman's Auxiliary, Browne-Cavender Post, No. 148, American Legion, Mason, Mich., is the first as far as known to make use of a State flag in connection with the American flags used in floor work. The Stars and Stripes are held high with Michigan's banner under them in giving the Flag Salute.

The service of Mrs. Franc Adams, of Mason, Secretary of the Ingham County Pioneer and Historical Society, in inaugurating the work of placing Old Glory on the walls of the court rooms for use in naturalization work, cannot be too highly commended. She also originated the plan of presenting small American flags to newly made citizens on these occasions. She has the honor of being the first woman to be made a mem-

ber of the Ingham County Jurors' Association. Mr. W. J. Adams, her husband, was its first president.

Secretary L. A. Chase, of the Marquette County Historical Society, writes: "I have picked up originals of the Douglass Houghton reports of 1838 and 1839 for the Society recently. They are in good condition. I have made other book purchases that will deplete our funds sadly, but we will have the books."

"Pioneer Days in Schoolcraft County" is an interesting article in the Manistique *Pioneer-Tribune* of Feb. 11, by Mrs. E. W. Miller.

"A Tale of Early Times" (in Mason County) appeared in the Ludington *Daily News* for Oct. 25, from the pen of Charles G. Wing. It contains much new data for the history of the region.

The practical use of a local museum may be well illustrated by the service of the Chamberlain Memorial Museum, at Three Oaks, on the occasion of a recent county Sunday School convention. Two special cases were quickly made up of exhibits, illustrating various phases of Sunday School work in early days. Old Sunday School song books of the past generation were used, showing vividly the great improvement made in recent years. Old Bibles were shown, some with tales of sacrifice attached which could not but inspire the young people of today. Similar cases could be made up for a convention of almost any sort out of the life of the past, wherever those who like to collect old things have devoted some of their surpassing twentieth century energy to bringing these old curios together.

From Mr. Byron A. Finney, U. of M. '71, now Reference Librarian Emeritus of the University of Michigan Library, we have received a separate of his article entitled "The Bells of the University of Michigan," published in the *Michigan Alumnus* for May, 1919.

University of Michigan: Reminiscences of an Old Timer: the Ousting of Tappan; the Coming and Going of Haven; the Coming of Angell, by Samuel F. Cook, '69, A. M. '72, of Lansing, has been printed privately in pamphlet form, copies of which can still be secured from the writer.

Mr. David Chalmers Nimmo, Detroit author of "Nature Songs," "Home Songs," "Soldier Songs" and other collections has published *The Possibilities of an American Poetry*, a striking arraignment of the materialism of American life, through which the author reaches a negative answer to the questions raised. Mr. Nimmo is Secretary-Treasurer of the Michigan Authors' Association.

Michigan public life furnishes many interesting proofs that an understanding of the historical background of difficult questions is often the surest mode of approach to their solution. These stories are often complicated, and a narration of them furnishes pleasant and useful reading. There are probably few members of the courts of Michigan who have not had experiences along this line in obtaining clear views and preparing the basis for adjustment of such difficulties, delving into local records, newspapers and historical source materials of various kinds. The Magazine would welcome such stories to its columns.

The University of Michigan library is the recipient of some 40 columns of source material on early Dutch history, presented by the Dutch Minister of Public Instruction, through the efforts of Mr. Henry Lucas, instructor in history at the University, who spent last year in Holland.

The history and development of Michigan can be appraised only with the help of the people of Michigan. for the appraisal must rest on the records which they collect, preserve and publish. A correct appraisal of Michigan is in a certain sense an appraisal of the nation. This makes the study of Michigan history specially attractive. President Marion L. Burton said in his inaugural address at the University of Michigan: "Michigan gives to and receives from every State within the Union. She takes her color and quality from the whole nation. Strategically located in the very heart of America, within easy access of many of the chief centers of population, proud of possessing the fourth city of the nation, conscious of her industrial powers, she may be regarded as typically American. To appraise her is in reality to interpret America."

Plans are nearly completed for the building which will house the Clements Library of American History at the University of Michigan. Construction will begin in the spring. The building will stand on the site of the old power house in the rear of University Hall. The plans are in charge of architect Albert Kahn, of Detroit, who designed also Hill Auditorium and the new present University Library. The building as

well as the library is the gift of Regent William L. Clements, of the class of '82.

The University of Michigan library has recently acquired a file of the London *Times* (Eng.) from 1819 to 1912, which makes an important addition to the State's source material for the study of Europe during the last century.

A file of over 100 issues of the New York *Herald* during its first year, 1795-1796, has been added to the newspaper collection in the library of William L. Clements, Regent of the University of Michigan. The make-up of these early papers has many interesting features. These papers will become a part of the collection given by Mr. Clements to the University.

The Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan held their 20th annual meeting in Grand Rapids. Several hundred delegates were in attendance. Details of their meeting are given in the Grand Rapids press for October 5-9. Miss Sue I. Silliman, of Three Rivers, reported as State Historian D. A. R. According to this report, the State chapters centered their activity in 1919-20 upon war records and military history. The results of their work were given to the people through the libraries, schools and the press. The Michigan Historical Commission published, as Bulletin No. 12, "Michigan Military Records, D. A. R.," compiled by Miss Silliman, which was reviewed in the October, 1920, number of the Magazine.

The editor of the Magazine attended the 35th an-

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nual meeting of the American Historical Association at Washington, D. C., Dec. 27-30, as a representative of the Michigan Historical Commission. At this meeting he was made chairman of a committee of the Conference of Historical Societies, to compile and publish a Handbook of the equipment and activities of the historical societies of the United States and Canada. A complete report of the meeting is published in the April number of the American Historical Review.

We are pained to record the death of Mr. Joseph Ruff, of Albion, author of "Joys and Sorrows of an Emigrant Family," which appeared in the April-July (1920) number of the Magazine. Fortunately Mr. Ruff had completed a second portion, reaching into the Civil War period, which will be published in the Magazine later. Mr. Ruff was born in Obendorf, Germany, March 18, 1841, and died Jan. 19, 1921, less than two months short of his 80th birthday. Members of the local G. A. R. had charge of the burial service at Riverside Cemetery.

In the death of Judge Claudius B. Grant, at St. Petersburg, Fla., Feb. 28, the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society has lost one of its most distinguished honorary members. Judge Grant was the oldest living former Justice of the Supreme Court of Michigan, and for half a century was a leading figure in the public life of the State. An appropriate biographical sketch will appear in a later number of the Magazine.

In the death of Prof. Delos Fall, who passed away at Bradentown, Fla., Feb. 19, the historical work of

Michigan has lost a zealous friend. Prof. Fall early became a member of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, and was interested specially in the history of education in Michigan. Indeed he helped to make that history. For nearly half a century he labored in various capacities in behalf of Michigan's schools. He was an earnest worker particularly for the rural school. As an alumnus of the University of Michigan, high school teacher, professor in Albion College, Superintendent of Public Instruction, president of the State Teachers' Association, his intimate knowledge, experience and enthusiasm were a large asset to the public life of the State. While Mr. Pattengill was Secretary of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society a proposition was made to the State Grangers to secure a statue of Gen. Cass, who did more than any one man to redeem Michigan lands and place them on the This failed. At the same time the teachers market. of the State were asked for a small sum each to provide a bust of John D. Pierce, the first State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the United States. This met with the hearty co-operation of Dr. Fall, at that time Superintendent of Public Instruction, and he aided materially in obtaining the amount lacking from the State Teachers' Association. An appropriate biographical sketch will be published in a later number of the Magazine.

Among Michigan's interesting women, few have been held in higher esteem than Dr. Anna Howard Shaw. Michigan's girls of today draw inspiration from the story of her life. In the days before our Civil War,

when she was nine years old, her parents moved from England to a pioneer farm near Big Rapids, Mich., and there in a log cabin she grew to womanhood, surrounded by the Indians and the wild animals of the forest, enduring hardships and privations which we can hardly imagine today. From this meager environment it is a long reach to the foremost place as physician, lecturer and gifted leader of American women. which she occupied until her death in 1919. Michigan women are now sharing in the nationwide movement to raise \$500,000 with which to endow a joint memorial foundation, of Political Science, at Bryn Mawr College, and of Preventive Medicine at the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, two institutions with which Dr. Shaw's life was intimately connected. The Michigan headquarters of the movement are in charge of Mrs. M. W. Jones, 1185 Kirby Ave., W., Detroit.

MRS. C. L. THOMPSON, of Muskegon, has furnished us with the following note summarizing her talk at the midwinter meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society:

Whittier has immortalized in verse the Man with the Branded Hand. This poem which first appeared in 1846 has moved thousands by its soul-stirring sentiment, and there is a most interesting history connected with this heroic man, unnamed even in the poet's verse, who with that band of true reformers—Garrison, Phillips, Douglas, and Lincoln, immortalized in history, sculptured in granite—are now silent but eloquent reminders of the world's progress in justice and humanity.

The story of Captain Jonathan Walker's unyielding devotion to the motto of his life—"Ever Save, never Surrender the Slave"—was borne out in that maimed right hand branded "S. S." by his persecutors to mean "Slave Stealer,"—by his adherents, always held to mean "Slave Savior."

For assisting in the "underground railroad" and utilizing his vessel to secure freedom for the slaves, he became a shackled prisoner in solitary confinement in a cell without a chair, bed, or table, where, after a year, subjected to all indignities, the United States Court sentenced him to one year in prison for each slave, \$600 fine for each slave, and the branding upon his palm with a red hot iron the large double S.

Today in Evergreen cemetery at Muskegon rests the body of this martyr. A fitting noble monument marks this resting place. On the south face is inscribed:

"This Monument is erected to the Memory of Capt. Jonathan Walker By his Anti-Slavery Friend, Photius Fisk Chaplain of the United States Navy."

On the eastern face of the shaft is the life size Branded Hand.

On the upper base is the following:

"Jonathan Walker Born in Harwich, Mass. March 22, 1799, Died in Lake Harbor, Muskegon Co., Michigan April 30, 1878." On the north side is the following quotation from Whittier's poem:

"Then lift that manly right hand,
Bold ploughman of the wave,
Its branded palm shall prophesy
Salvation to the slave.
Hold up its fire-wrought language,
That whoso reads may feel
His heart swell strong within him,
His sinews changed to steel."

The last 15 years of his life Captain Walker spent on a fruit farm near Muskegon, Mich., where by dint of hard work he was enabled to make a comfortable living for himself and wife.

He loved to tell of how much faith he had put in the "bank of humanity" and had never been cheated nor deceived. All the years of his eventful life he had helped the poor and suffering, and his great sympathetic heart went out to all his fellowmen.

"ORIGIN of the Place Names of Our County," is the subject of the local history prize essay contest for Michigan schools during the school year 1921-22.

This plan of interesting boys and girls in Michigan history is conducted jointly by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Michigan Historical Commission, the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs and the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan.

The contest is open to all students of all schools in Michigan. The smaller schools have been especially successful in former contests. The essays are judged strictly on their merits, for research and literary value. First they are passed upon by the local judges, consisting of the superintendent of schools, the regent of the D. A. R. chapter, and the president of the Women's Club. The judges also determine and award the local prizes. They then forward the essays to the chairman of the State committee, head of the staff of the Michigan Historical Commission. He must receive them by April 30, 1922, when they are examined by the members of the State committee and reported upon as soon thereafter as possible. The successful essays are published in bulletin form by the Michigan Historical Commission.

The length of the essays advised is about 2,000 words. All essays must be typewritten when handed in. Pictures illustrating the essays should be included when possible.

First and second prizes are given in two groups, to

students under 15 years of age, and over 15.

For the subject this coming school year, the boys and girls should consult the pioneers, as well as printed sources of information. The memories of pioneers hold many a treasure never committed to print. Of the printed material, the 39 volumes of the *Michigan Pioneer and Historical Collections* are a mine of information. Two index volumes go with the set. A set will be placed free of charge in any school or public library, if you will drop a card to the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing.

The subject for next year will be specially interesting to many. The names of cities, townships, villages, school districts, settlements, water courses, roads, hills, woods, conceal many bits of historical and biographical interest. Often there are interesting stories and incidents connected with the occasions when the names were given.

MR. WALTER BANYON, of Benton Harbor, Mich., makes inquiry about a visit which Lincoln is said to have made to Michigan in 1856, and we would be obliged if any of our readers can help us enlighten him. He writes:

"Could you furnish any information relative to the supposed visit of Abraham Lincoln to Michigan on a speech making tour during the summer of 1856?

"Nicolay's life of Lincoln states that he stumped his own and neighboring states for Fremont and Dayton in 1856. *Michigan Pioneer Collections* state that Lincoln delivered a speech at Kalamazoo during the month of August, 1856.

"John Barnes, pioneer of Berrien County, now deceased, stated to people in this vicinity that he had shaken hands with Lincoln at Niles, Mich.

"Above facts seem to lay the foundation for assumption that Lincoln came into Michigan over the Michigan Central R. R. in 1856, stopped at Niles, Kalamazoo and possibly Jackson.

"Niles, Kalamazoo and Jackson papers would possibly record the visit of Lincoln and the party of which he was a member."

"AMERICANISM is Christianity civically expressed," is the best definition of Americanism

we have yet heard. It is highly significant, that the leaders in the various brands of radicalism that threaten the country are avowedly non-Christian. Progress in "Americanism" is a question of direction, rather than speed. A large part of the job is to Americanize Americans.

Michigan was settled by Christian pioneers. The history of Michigan prior to 1800 was largely a history of the Jesuit missions. Father Gabriel Richard, a Jesuit, and Rev. John Monteith, a Presbyterian minister, were the first professors in the University of Michigan. Rev. John D. Pierce, one of the founders of Michigan's present school system, was the first Superintendent of Public Instruction in Michigan. Albion College, Olivet College, Hillsdale College, Alma College, Hope College, University of Detroit, among others were and are religious foundations.

Separation of church and state is an American principle, but co-operation of church and state is, always has been, and must continue in larger measure to be, the solution of the problem of training children for American citizenship.

This subject is ably discussed in the American Schoolmaster for February, published by the State Normal College, Ypsilanti.

WINNERS in the students' prize essay contest for 1919-20 sponsored by the Department of Public Instruction, the Michigan State Federation of Women's Clubs, the Daughters of the American Revolution in Michigan, and the Michigan Historical Commission, on the subject, "The Life and Service of Distinguished Men and Women of Our County," has been decided in favor of the following contestants:

First prize for students over 15 years of age, Mildred E. Augustus, Ypsilanti, subject "James Burrill Angell;" second prize, Jean McGee, Cadillac, "Some Men Who Have Made Cadillac."

First prize for students under 15 years of age, George Anderson, Marquette, subject "Peter White;" second prize, Elna Doster, Benton Harbor, subject, "Life and Service of Distinguished Men of Berrien County."

These essays will be published by the Michigan Historical Commission in the form of a Bulletin and distributed to schools and libraries.

The subject for the contest in the current year is "Lessons From the Pioneers," the contest ending April 30, 1921. The subject for next year's contest will be "The Origin of the Place Names of Our County."

The contests are open to all students in the schools of Michigan. Full information about them may be obtained from the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing.

OREGON may seem a long way from civilization, quite a new State compared with Michigan. Comes a note from Portland, Ore., to the effect that the Superintendent of Portland's schools has discovered that Oregon has a history, also that the children of Portland know very little about it. The Lansing State Journal remarks editorially that the same might be said of the children of Michigan about Michigan history, and adds:

"The Oregon educator feels that this is a distinct loss to the children themselves, and he is therefore planning to introduce the teaching of Oregon history in the Portland schools next year. He believes that the boys and girls will become better citizens of their State—and consequently of the Nation—for such instruction. He has appointed a committee to prepare a bibliography of works on Oregon history, so that teachers may have ready material for organizing their work next year.

"History is really one of the important school subjects. The fact that it has too rarely been taught in a way to make it vital and interesting does not lessen its value in good education. It is quite possible that learning local history, which is bound to come home fairly close to the individual pupil, would act as a stimulus to learning national and world history.

"History will be useful in making better citizens, however, only when it is taught not as a series of dates and other events, but as the development of ideas, their influence upon people and their role as the causes of events."

THE Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society has made considerable progress towards securing a State war memorial building, to be located in Lansing, and to be dedicated to Michigan's soldiers, sailors and marines. If obtained, it will be used also as a home for State historical work.

The Administrative Board has been asked to take the matter up, and their action will be reported later.

The Society's committee consists of the following: President Gerrit Van Schelven, ex officio, Holland; William L. Jenks, Port Huron; Alvah L. Sawyer, Menominee; Henry J. Gilbert, Saginaw; William W. Bishop, Ann Arbor; Divie B. Duffield, Detroit; Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, Kalamazoo; Miss Annie A. Pollard, Grand Rapids; Mrs. Burritt Hamilton, Battle Creek. This committee has a large sub-committee, composed of citizens from every locality in the State, Hon. William L. Jenks, of Port Huron, chairman. The work centers in the office of the Michigan Historical Commission.

It is truly said that "A commonwealth founded on loyalty and sacrifice can not afford to forget its heroes," also that "The care which a State devotes to preserving the records of its past is a true index of the degree of civilization to which it has attained." Michigan can not afford to fall behind other States in matters of public spirit.

AT our request Mrs. Frances E. Burns, Great Commander L. O. T. M., has furnished us the following brief sketch of the great Order which had its origin in Michigan and has become nation-wide:

The Ladies of The Maccabees are the first fraternal order in the world to be composed exclusively of women and incorporated, officered and managed by women. The organization took place on March 24, 1886, in Muskegon, Mich., at the home of Mrs. Adelphia G. Ward, in whose mind the plan had been conceived. Nine women gathered at Mother Ward's

his To

home on this stormy afternoon and voted to organize a society to be composed exclusively of women and give benefits to women and children. From this small beginning, the Order has branched forth and works actively in 22 States of the Union. The present membership is 55,432. It has disbursed in

Death claims	\$6,727,629.36
Disability claims	228,464.14
Old age claims	621,101.72
Maternity claims	27,420.00
Relief work	22,449.63

The subordinate lodges are called Hives, of which there are 834 in the United States. The protection given consists of death, total and permanent disability, old age disability, maternity benefits, and certificates are written in multiples of \$250, from that amount to \$2,000 at the discretion of the member. Between 70 and 80 an old age annuity of one-twentieth of the certificate is paid each six months to members of Schedule 4. On the birth of a child of a member carrying the maternity benefit, \$50 is paid to the mother. Several cases of twins have been recorded, in which event the happy mother received \$100 from the Order.

One cent per member per month is paid by each member of the organization toward the relief fund, which performs miraculous service in the care of our members who may be in need or temporary distress. The Au Sable fire, Galveston (Texas) and Dayton (Ohio) floods and the Cloquet (Minnesota) forest fire

are instances in which suffering members have been relieved to the extent of many thousand dollars.

The rates of the Order are based on the National Fraternal Congress table of mortality; therefore, we believe them to be entirely adequate to take care of all outstanding certificates as they mature.

The surplus fund for the protection of the certificates and members in the Order is invested in the very highest class of securities. This fund already reaches the goodly amount of \$1,528,105.84.

Four hospital beds are endowed in perpetuity for the use of the members of the Order, three for women and one for children. Through these beds have passed 1,762 women and children. They have received all hospital expenses through the most serious operations, many of them of a major character, and have been returned to their homes and families with renewed health and vigor. Many crippled children have been treated through the children's bed and crooked limbs straightened.

During the war period the Order gave up almost entirely its ritualistic and normal work to support the Government through the Red Cross, Council of Defense, Nursing, Motor Corps, Food Production, Conservation and all the many and varied kinds of work which were opened to women. Thousands of the women of the Order gave their service to the Government through clerical positions and even through factories by taking a position in a factory and assisting in speeding up production; \$175,000 worth of Government bonds were purchased by the Order in the various loans and are now held by the surplus fund; \$1,000—

the largest number of Thrift Stamps allowed any one purchaser—was taken by the Order. Its Great Commander served as Treasurer of the Woman's Committee, Council of National Defense, Michigan Division, and was also a member of the Michigan War Preparedness Board.

The Order is affiliated with many other National bodies, being a member of the National Woman's Suffrage Association, League of Women Voters, National Council of Women, the National Fraternal Congress, and the American Fraternal Congress. Great Commander Burns is vice-president of the latter body, also second vice-president of the National Council of Women. Great Record Keeper Bower is Treasurer of the National Council of Women, both were elected as delegates to the International Council of Women held at Christiania, Norway, September 20.

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WHAT is considered the finest and largest collection of papyri in America, and which rivals any collection in the world, is now in the possession of the University of Michigan. The collection, now in the library, was brought to Ann Arbor from London by Prof. Francis W. Kelsey, head of the Latin department. Professor Kelsey, with the aid of Prof. B. P. Grenfell, of the British Museum, secured the papyri in Egypt last winter and spring.

The papyrus is a form of paper made from the stalks of the papyrus plant, which grows in great abundance along the banks of the Nile. It was used extensively by the ancients and as late as the 10th and 11th centuries of the Christian era. Great quantities have been preserved in Egypt for hundreds of years, owing to the dry climate there. However, few of the records and writings of the ancient nations have been uncovered until the latter part of the 19th century.

The collection which Professor Kelsey has secured consists of 534 separate documents and a large number of fragments. The earliest dates from the early part of the third century, B. C.

Most of the documents are written in Greek, although a few are in Latin, Coptic, Arabic, Hebrew and Demotic. The great bulk of the collection consists of correspondence, receipts, accounts, contracts, tax receipts, census returns, petitions, declarations under oath, official orders and papers of a like nature.—

Michigan Daily, Nov. 12, 1920.

THE Seattle Post Intelligencer has recently concluded its series of biographical sketches printed on its editorial page under the heading, "Living Pioneers of Washington." These articles, numbering 336 sketches, were prepared by Prof. Edmond S. Meany, of the University of Washington, who has gathered and reported the facts with great care. An index to these articles has been made and published in the Washington Historical Quarterly. Clippings of the articles have been made by several libraries of the Pacific Northwest and placed in bound volumes.

Michigan is doing similar work, in a different way. The women's clubs, D. A. R. chapters and schools are handling this for their respective counties and publishing these sketches in the "Historical Column" of the local papers. Many of these papers are on the exchange list of the *Michigan History Magazine*, from which clippings are made for the Historical Commission and preserved in much the same way as in Washington. However, the opportunity is obvious for more zealous effort in this work. Besides the opportunity of extending respectful greetings to several thousands of the men and women whose life story is closely related to the State, these sketches will be the means of preserving a great store of historical information for posterity.

A CORRESPONDENT writes, respecting the origin of the name of the village of Munith, Jackson County:

"Yours of recent date received. I think I can answer your questions in a correct manner, as I was active in getting aid for the railroad and also in getting the postoffice located at Sutton's Crossing, afterward known as Munith. The name Munith originated before the railroad was built and was adopted for the name of the village later. Several years before the railroad was built, there was a postoffice established at the residence of Nelson Hoyt, on Section 19, township of Waterloo, and in the task of selecting a name acceptable to the postoffice department (there can be no duplicate of the name of any postoffice in the State) the name of Munich, a city situated in the southeastern part of Bavaria, was mentioned, and at the sug-

gestion of Charles H. Smith the letter 'c' was dropped and the letter 't' substituted therefor, making the word Munith.

"The M. A. L. division of the Grand Trunk was surveyed in 1882, graded in 1883, track laid and trains running in the fall of '84. In the spring of '85 the Munith postoffice was transferred from the residence of Nelson Hoyt on Section 19, Waterloo Township, to Sutton's Crossing on the new railroad. When the town was platted by Hiram Sutton, the name of Munith was fixed as the name of the new village."

HISTORICAL MEETINGS

A JOINT meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society and the Eaton County Pioneer Society was held at Charlotte, January 19 and 20, in the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The Eaton County organization is one of the oldest in the State, having been founded in 1872. Its history was reviewed briefly by Judge R. R. McPeek, responding to President Van Schelven's greetings from the State Society.

The event of the opening session was an address, historical and inspirational, entitled, "Some Deductions from the Pilgrim Tercentenary," by Rev. Edwin W. Bishop, D. D. Dr. Bishop, pastor of the Plymouth Congregational Church, Lansing, illustrated in detail the distinction between the Pilgrims and the Puritans, showing the Pilgrims to have been the "Liberals" of that day. He pointed out the broadening

influence of their sojourn in Holland before coming to America, and suggested the duty of the Church of today to stand in all things for the liberation of the

spirit from the letter.

In the evening Dr. Paul Voelker, president of Olivet College, delivered an address on "The Spirit of the Pioneers." He recounted some of his own experiences as a youth in the newer portion of Michigan. His own vigor and idealism reflected what the simplicity and sturdiness of pioneer life have meant to our generation. Miss Alice Louise McDuffee, State Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan, reviewed the historical and patriotic work of that organization during the past year. Secretary Euller, of the State Society, spoke on the "Historic Relations of Britain and America."

Thursday morning was devoted to a conference of pioneers and historical workers, with special reference to Michigan's proposed Memorial and Historical Building. A paper by the artist, Mr. Murray Mac-Kay, of Connecticut, was read by the secretary, in Mr. MacKay's absence. The paper called attention to recent losses of valuable records by fire. It pointed out that Michigan is far behind other States of less population and wealth in adequately protecting its documents. It made a plea also for architectural beauty in whatever building plans should be adopted.

At the conclusion of this paper, favorable action was taken upon a bill to be presented to the present Legislature, in accord with Governor Sleeper's exaugual recommendation, that "a committee be appointed to act jointly with a committee of the State Historical

Society to investigate the feasibility of this plan, to ascertain the cost of such a memorial building and report back to the next Legislature."

At the same session Mrs. Elizabeth S. Bentley, of Marshall, president of the Calhoun County Historical Society, reported the work of that organization during the year, and extended to the State Society an invitation to meet in Marshall in 1922. Mrs. C. L. Thompson, of Muskegon, gave an interesting talk on Capt. Jonathan Walker, commemorated in Whittier's poem, The Branded Hand.

Mr. Henry Martin, of Vermontville, honorary member of the State Society, and faithful attendant upon its meetings for half a century, was presented with a set of the Society's publications. In this connection a pleasing reminiscence of personal friendship with Mr. Martin was given by Mr. Daniel Strange, president of the Eaton County Pioneer Society. The presentation of the volumes was made in happy phrase by Mr. Gerrit Van Schelven, president of the State Society. Mr. Van Schelven spoke of the sterling qualities of the early settlers of Vermontville, of whom Mr. Martin's parents were among the first. They settled there in the year Michigan was admitted to the Union. Mr. Martin, in receiving the volumes, spoke of his desire to have the State Society later accept and preserve a painting of his mother, which was made by an eastern artist about 1830.

At the close of the morning session, Mrs. Cynthia Beebe, of Vicksburg, was made an honorary member of the State Society, in recognition of her public service during a long life. It was a happy coincidence that

this day of the meeting was Mrs. Beebe's 97th birthday. The honor was conferred at the suggestion of Miss Alice Louise McDuffee.

Thursday afternoon Mrs. Franc L. Adams, of Mason, secretary of the Ingham County Pioneer and Historical Society, read a paper on "Awakening an Interest in County History." Mrs. Adams has just completed a history of Ingham County, which promises to be one of the most interesting volumes of this kind written, and is to be published soon. In her paper she told how she got people to help her in compiling the data.

"History and Patriotism" was the subject discussed by Mrs. M. B. Ferrey, curator of the State Pioneer Museum at Lansing. Mrs. Ferrey is always interesting, and her talk created among her hearers a warmth of

generous feeling for Michigan.

The program was closed by Mr. L. C. Stanley, of Detroit, president of the Detroit branch of the American Archeological Society, who on request gave an interesting talk on the work of that organization.

The music furnished throughout the program was highly creditable to the city of Charlotte. Vocal solos were given by Supt. C. H. Carrick, baritone, and Mrs. Truman Gillette, contralto. Mr. H. A. Higby, director of Higby's Orchestra, and also director of the Congregational Church choir, gave two pleasing flute solos, accompanied by Mrs. Fannie Young. A mixed chorus from the Charlotte High School sang "Queen of the Night," under the direction of Miss Bernice Pettit, teacher of public school music. The High School also furnished a girls' quartette, consisting of Misses Dorothy Pennington, Edith Hill, Audrey Wildern

and Merle Davis, with Olive Boyer at the piano. Misses Edythe Hill and Jean Densmore sang "Sunset." Sacred selections were rendered by a quartette from the Congregational Church, consisting of Mrs. C. A. Fulton, Miss Merle Davis, Mr. H. A. Higby and Mr. C. H. Carrick, with Miss Ruth Marple at the piano. From out of town was secured Mr. Herbert Suhr, baritone, and his accompanist, Miss Janith Mc-Kimmee, both from the Olivet College Conservatory of Music.

The success of the meeting was due largely to the local committees. Thanks are due to Rev. A. F. Way and to Rev. Frank Davis for their hearty co-operation, and to the press of Charlotte for the publicity given to the several sessions.

THE annual meeting of the Calhoun County Pioneer and Historical Society occurred in the assembly room of the city library Thursday, Jan. 27, and was an all-day meeting. Members of the society were present from all parts of the county and much interest was manifested.

The president, Mrs. Ben K. Bentley, presided and made a gracious welcoming speech. Reports of the year's work were given by officers and the chairmen of committees. Mrs. Cortright reported for Homer and showed that there is much interest in the society in that village and that much has been accomplished. Mr. Wheelock spoke for Battle Creek, and Mr. Johnson gave a condensed report of the work done in Marshall and Albion the past year. The historian,

Miss Smith, gave an extended report of the articles contributed to the society the past year, and said that many valuable relics of the early day had been The curator, Miss Julia Brown, spoke briefly of the work done in her department. On motion it was voted to send a letter of appreciation to Dr. C. H. Merrill for the fine cabinet contributed, which was formerly the property of his father, the late H. M. Merrill. Mrs. S. H. Brewer reported the gift of 39 slides from J. H. Brown, of Battle Creek, and a vote of thanks was extended to him. Suitable acknowledgement was made of a picture of the "Old Emerald Mills" from Geo. H. Southworth. Mrs. Craig C. Miller recommended that all the war records of the townships consisting of 20 books which are of great value and represent a large amount of labor, should be given the society for safe-keeping. A committee consisting of Craig C. Miller, Mrs. Thos. Steel and Mrs. C. H. Vary was appointed to draw up a set of resolutions on the death of the late Perry Mayo, who was a member of the society and an honored pioneer of the Craig C. Miller presented the society with a blue print which shows the location of the Crosswhite house, which was the station of the famous underground railway back in the early days. Here many Negroes were quartered when they were fleeing from the bonds of slavery in the South to Canada where freedom awaited them. The house stood on the Marvin Ferguson farm in the east Mansion street. It is probable that the society will mark the spot with a boulder. Miss Smith read an interesting letter written by the late C. T. Gorham in 1835 to his partner. Chauncey M. Brewer. Mrs. Ned Taylor gave a very interesting history of the Thwing family and of the work of the society in her township.

Following the morning session an elegant co-operative luncheon was served, and of this about 60 members partook. Following the luncheon all adjourned to the grounds of the C. E. Gorham residence where a picture was taken of the group, they being posed under the historic tree famed in local history because of the fact that the Rev. John D. Pierce and Isaac Crary sat under its spreading branches when they conceived the idea of Michigan's educational system. A feature of the morning was the piano solo played by Miss Geraldine Long, which was beautifully executed and warmly applauded.

During the recess period some time was spent in inspecting the fine collection of relics. Among other curiosities was an Indian mill which is owned by Geo. H. Johnson. It was used by the Indians in Calhoun County for the grinding of corn and other grains. The large grinder weighs 30 pounds. These mills were operated by the squaw, and when she grew lazy she would receive a drubbing from her husband. Mr. Johnson is leaving the mill for the inspection of the Monday Club at its next meeting. It is a real curiosity and it is probably the only mill of the kind in the State.

The afternoon session was called to order at 2 o'clock with an increased attendance over that of the morning. Miss Margery Geer gave a report on the scrap book and also asked for contributions and suggestions concerning its arrangement. On motion of Mrs. John Hay,

Miss Gertrude B. Smith was elected to honorary membership, a courtesy which Miss Smith gracefully

acknowledged.

The following officers were elected by acclamation: President, Geo. H. Johnson; vice-president for Marshall, E. L. Bigelow; vice-president for Battle Creek, Mr. Wheelock; vice-president for Albion, Mrs. Martha Brockway Gale; vice-president for Homer, Mrs. Wm. H. Cortright; corresponding secretary, Miss Belle Watson; recording secretary, L. T. Palmer; treasurer, W. T. Phelps; curator, Manley Houston; historian, Miss Gertrude B. Smith. Following the naming of the newly-elected officers, the retiring president and secretary gave way to their successors.

The treasurer, Mr. Phelps, made his report for the year, which showed that the receipts had been \$289.01,

and that the cash on hand was \$240.01.

Four pupils from the Junior High School sang "Michigan, My Michigan," and gave a recitation. "The Founders of Michigan," written by Dr. James B. Angell, was recited by Miss Elizabeth Church and was warmly applauded, as were also the numbers preceding it.

Mrs. E. G. Brewer read extracts from the diary of the late Chauncey M. Brewer, who came to Marshall in 1836 and opened a general store which is still in operation with his eldest son, E. G. Brewer, proprietor. Mention is made that on Dec. 13, 1852, the thermometer was 12 degrees below zero. The following June it was very uncomfortable without a fire. On the 4th of August Barnum's menagerie and museum was in town. Mr. Brewer jots down that 60 candles were

made for the house, everyone being dependent upon that means of illuminating their homes. On Oct. 14th the Baptist church (the present building) was dedicated. June 15, 1853, the thermometer stood at 100 in the shade. In September a railroad circus visited the town. This was probably the first circus to travel by rail.

January 16, 1854, there was a celebration of the opening of the Great Western Railroad at Detroit. March 25th, Dr. Facey's house burned; May 26th, there was an eclipse of the sun; August 18th, price of wheat \$1.56; September 4th, Brown's brick store burned; December 10th, Masonic ball at Marshall House; March 11, 1857, stone mill, located opposite electric light plant, burned. Mention is made that in September Donaldson Quire began to work for \$14 a month; others worked for \$20 a month, and boarded themselves. In 1858 the foundation for the Brewer homestead, now occupied by Miss Beatrice Brewer, was laid.

The first city election occurred on March 7, 1859. September 21, 1860, the Prince of Wales (the late King Edward) passed through Marshall en route west. In politics Mr. Brewer was a staunch Democrat, and was loyal to the fundamental principles of democracy. He was elected to the offices of recorder and treasurer several times.

Z. J. Blakeslee read a comprehensive history of the west end park, which began in 1831, when Gov. Porter appointed a committee of three to locate the county seat of Calhoun. The committee reported in favor of Marshall. In 1836 the board of supervisors

voted to build a court house. The building was completed in 1838 at a cost of \$30,000, the funds having been borrowed at seven per cent. It stood exactly in the center of State Street and Kalamazoo Avenue. It was a pretentious building for those days, but the foundations proved faulty and it became unsightly from settling and cracking. It served its purpose until 1875 when it was torn down. The ground was graded, more trees were planted and other improvements made. The largest tree in the park is an elm, and was planted by the late Wm. Prindle in the '30's. Mr. Blakeslee thought that this pioneer tree should have a bronze tablet attesting its age. From a platform under its spreading branches some of the greatest statesmen of the '50s and '60s have spoken.

In his paper, Mr. Blakeslee referred to the boulder placed by Mary Marshall Chapter D. A. R. to mark the Territorial Road, and this reminded President Johnson of an incident in regard to the boulder which was originally located by the side of a creek near the Michigan Central station. Mr. Johnson said that the stone was of iron formation and retained the heat to a remarkable degree. In the days when Mr. Johnson was employed at the Michigan Central station, six or eight immigrant trains were run over the road each day. If a passenger got left, he was picked up by the next train. Frequently immigrants left the train, did their washing in the creek, dried it on the boulder and were ready for the next train.

Mrs. L. E. Gallup read a most interesting letter written by Mrs. H. E. Phelps, who was a Marshall pioneer and who lived here until a few years ago,

when she took up her residence in Lansing. Mrs. Phelps speaks of the abundance of wild flowers and of taking long walks out Brace lake way to gather them. She also speaks of the open-handed hospitality of a Mr. and Mrs. Cross, who owned and occupied the W. J. Dibble residence. Visits were made to the Wells home out beyond the Bennett farm. The Wells family had come to the far west with their fine coach and horses and coachmen, not realizing what was before them of practical work. Mrs. Phelps speaks of visiting a friend who lived west of town near the Arms farm. It was so wild and densely wooded that her father accompanied her, both going and coming. Reference is made to dining at the Marshall House. which was a great occasion for a little girl. The afternoon was spent with the late Mrs. James A. Way and Mrs. Preston Mitchell. Mrs. Phelps speaks of the schools and the teachers who presided over them-Miss Mary Cross, Miss Augusta Greaves and a Miss Burgess, who was a typical New England old maid. She also refers to the old Presbyterian Church which stood in State Street. After listening to Mrs. Phelps' letter, one had a very good idea of the conditions in Marshall in the '40s so far as the social and educational side is concerned.

Mrs. A. W. Raymond, a pioneer resident of Marshall, was present and recalled many happenings of the early day. Among other things she spoke of Sidney Ketchum feeding his pigs acorns, She showed some acorns preserved for many years; also a piece of board on which Mr. Ketchum stood to scare away the bears,

which otherwise would have eaten the acorns intended for the pigs.

The afternoon session was enlivened by several solos which were splendidly rendered by Mr. H. Dressel accompanied by Miss Frances Brewster. The applause which followed was truly flattering, and Mr. Dressel responded with a second selection which also

received appreciative applause.

This, the first annual meeting of the Calhoun County Pioneer and Historical Society, was characterized by much enthusiasm. The society is in a flourishing condition and in all parts of the county there is much interest; so zealous are its founders and promoters that there is no danger of this interest being permitted to flag. The time and place of the next meeting was not announced, as the matter was left to the directors to decide.—Reported by K. L. M., in the *Evening Chronicle*, Jan. 28.

"GOGEBIC COUNTY is finally grown up," declared former State Representative Sigurd Nelson, at the meeting to form the Gogebic County Historical Society in January at Ironwood. At this meeting steps were taken to obtain a membership throughout the county in keeping with the importance of the movement. Officers were chosen who were known to be determined upon the success of the membership campaign. Dr. H. E. Fox was made president, Mr. J. C. Watson vice-president, and Supt. Charles R. Cobb, of the Bessemer schools, secretary-treasurer.

Mr. Nelson introduced John A. Doelle, secretary-manager of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau, as the principal speaker of the occasion. Mr. Doelle was formerly superintendent of schools at Houghton, and one of the mainstays of the Keweenaw Historical Society, well known for his interest in Michigan history.

Terming the foundation work of an historical society a "labor of love," Mr. Doelle first impressed upon his audience that "the crucial time of any organization is its formative period." He declared it is hard to organize a society and hard to keep it going, warning of the pitfalls before such an organization.

"I have been particularly impressed by the history of the English people," he said, "and the regard they have paid to ancestors. Family life in England means much more than it does in America. There is a sort of underlying reverence that actuates them."

Then he briefly discussed the reverence that the Chinese have for history, "but I'm not arguing for the Chinese system in this country, nor the English system. But I do argue, the American people are prone to forget.

"The average American is in a hurry. He wants to forget the past and get into the future as rapidly as he can. I believe there is the danger in America." He cited as an example of his idea of what America needs more, the man in Houghton who went back to Vermont and purchased his old home to keep it as a sacred memory.

"We can well afford in American life," he continued,

"to reach back into the past," calling such a movement "a cure for radicalism."

"We're apt to forget the constitution and forget the tribulations of our forefathers."

The fundamental reason for having an historical society, he declared, is to study the life of the pioneers and "make us appreciate more fully what they did, and create a pride in the history of the county. The study of our local history can be a powerful motive in the life of our community."

Historical societies and the tasks attached to such organizations "give us a little broader sentiment," he said, voicing the opinion that "no bigotry will go. You have to have a broad vision." Every race should be recognized, he added.

Mr. Doelle briefly discussed the Keweenaw Historical Society, which comprises Houghton, Keweenaw, Ontonagon and Baraga counties, in existence for many years. "It has done one thing, I believe, that is very vital," he said. "The Keweenaw Society has the best collection of documents of any similar organization in the State."

The speaker told of the interesting time members of the society had in trying to finance the purchase of old mine reports which had been collected by a pioneer, declaring at this time that a good secretary was vital to an historical organization.

"There are two kinds of organizations," he said—
"one spends its time getting up a constitution and tires
itself out and the other has just a skeleton constitution
and furnished life for the organization."

He told that Marquette Historical Society had a

membership of 275, but added that "it's not the large number who get back of this, but it's the service that counts."

Mr. Doelle emphasized the point that information should be obtained from pioneers of the county, declaring that it would be of interest to both pioneers and the younger generation. He voiced the belief that papers of the county's history, read by pioneers, would be an interesting part of an annual meeting. display of relics, historical relics, he said, would also add much color to the meeting.

"In the summer time you can have your picnic and go to some historical spot in the county and renew that historical feeling," he said.

"Finances," said Mr. Doelle, "would be largely from dues, but it would not be improbable that other means of raising funds would have to be taken." He told of Marquette's work in placing a monument where the first iron ore was discovered, and said Marquette was placing monuments to mark historic spots in the county.

"The placing of markers may well be another good feature," he added.

Incidental to his talk on the organization and task before an industrial society, Mr. Doelle declared the tourist business in the Upper Peninsula had doubled annually during the last three years and said "nothing appeals so much to a tourist as to see markers."

He told of a discussion with a prominent Denver man, who said the cemeteries were second only to the parks in Colorado in holding the interest of tourists. He added that many times a town is judged by its cemetery.

Keweenaw, Chippewa, Marquette, Delta, Alger and Menominee counties have well organized societies, he said, and interest has been shown in Mackinac and Dickinson counties.

The Northern State Normal School is anxious to cooperate with all historical societies, explained the speaker, and made the suggestion that "in your archives should be preserved your local newspapers. Nothing gives atmosphere as much as newspapers."

Mrs. Robert King, president of the Woman's Club, presided over the meeting and was unanimously chosen as chairman of the organization meeting. E. R. Oxnam served as secretary. Mrs. George Carah, who presided at the piano, gave a short report on the work done by the committee of the Woman's Club, of which she is chairman. The Woman's Club originally sponsored the historical society plan.

Mrs. Carah explained that directions had been forwarded from the Michigan Historical Commission, Lansing, and in accord with them it was the decision of the committee that other organizations in the county should be included in forming the society.

Mrs. Walter Lobb, C. M. Humphrey and G. N. Olson were named a committee of three to review the constitution and by-laws before presentation to the forum.

The meeting was opened with several song selections, following which Mrs. C. M. Humphrey entertained with a splendid vocal solo and Mrs. Harry

Trezise and Mrs. G. F. Coons gave a fine piano duet.—Ironwood *Globe*, Jan. 29.

MRS. ETTA KILLIAN, of Owosso, historian of the Shiawassee County Pioneer and Historical Society, has gathered much interesting information dealing with the early history of the county, and expresses the hope that she has launched a work that will be kept up in the future. A part of the report of her work read at the annual meeting of the Society, Feb. 22, is published in the Owosso Argus-Press for Feb. 26.

THE Shiawassee County Pioneer and Historical Society, at its annual meeting on Washington's birthday, elected the following officers for next year: President, Charles Whelan; vice-president, A. W. Burnett; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Frank McCartney; historian, Mrs. Etta Killian.

THE 30th annual meeting of the Michigan Library Association was held at Petoskey, September 16-18, 1920.

In several ways it was a meeting not to be forgotten. It will stand out in the memory of librarians as the first one where four of the members of the State Board of Library Commissioners—President Henry Nelson Loud, of Detroit, Adam Strohm, of Detroit, Samuel H. Ranck, of Grand Rapids, Secretary Mary C. Spencer, of Lansing—were present and took part in addresses

and discussion. The hopes and plans for Michigan were laid before the whole Association like cards thrown upon the table. The Legislative Committee, Samuel H. Ranck chairman, presented a program of legislation which if put through in addition to the plans of the State Board will inaugurate a Year of Jubilee so far as Michigan libraries are concerned.

Another cause for rejoicing was the report of the Round Table committee, Miss G. M. Walton chairman, which presented a report, not of plans for the future, but of excellent accomplishment. Ten Round Tables and Regional meetings were held during the year, so that almost every library in the State could send representatives. The Library Visitor, Miss Nina K. Preston, reported activity all through the State in the organization of new libraries.

Besides all these good things there was a trustee's session, managed by G. A. Wolf, secretary Grand Rapids Library Board, and participated in by trustees. "The Model Library of the Future" was discussed by Alvah L. Sawyer, president Library Board, Menominee; "Responsibilities of a Library Trustee," by Clarence Bement, former chairman Library Committee, Lansing; "Compensations of a Library Trustee," by William L. Jenks, president Library Board, Port Huron. A fourth address was given by Miss Agnes H. Jewell, Public Library, Adrian, on the "Ideal Trustee from a Librarian's Point of View." The "get together" features of all of these sessions was extremely helpful.

And yet this was not all. The Vice-President of the United States, Honorable Thomas R. Marshall, who

was a guest at the hotel where the meeting was held, addressed the association in a most acceptable manner, turning our minds aside from the fevered present to the homelier virtues and simpler living.

"How the Library Looks to an Outsider" was told by the publisher of the *Prairie Farmer*, Chicago, Mr. Burridge D. Butler, in a talk on "Service."

A session on "Reading," or in the words of a salesman, "Learning the stock," was most profitable. "Professional Reading of Librarians" was given by Miss M. Louise Converse, Central Michigan Normal Library, Mount Pleasant. A description of recent scientific and technical books by D. Ashley Hooker of the Public Library, Detroit, and a wonderfully helpful talk on Russian fiction by Dr. Richard Clyde Ford of the State Normal College, Ypsilanti.

A chance to learn of the history and characteristics of environment is always appreciated by librarians. When the association met at Macatawa an address was provided which told of the early Dutch settlers of the neighborhood. So at Petoskey we learned of the industries and spirit of Petoskey through its City Manager, J. Frank Quinn, and were delightfully entertained with delineations of the characteristics of French settlers and Indians of the vicinity by Ivan Swift, poet of Harbor Springs.

The new officers are as follows: President, Miss Alma A. Olson, Peter White Public Library, Marquette; first vice-president, Miss Angie Masser, Public Library, Manistee; second vice-president, Mr. D. Ashley Hooker, Public Library, Detroit; secretary, Miss Mary E. Dow, Public Library, Saginaw; treas-

urer, Miss Rose Ball, Albion College Library.—Reported by Miss Annie A. Pollard, Grand Rapids, president Michigan Library Association, 1919-1920.

Among the Books.

The American Municipal Executive, by Russell M. Story, is published in the University of Illinois studies in the social sciences. (Urbana, Ill.)

County Administration, by Chester C. Macey, is an interesting study based upon a survey of county government in the State of Delaware. (Macmillan, N.Y.)

Canada at War (1914-1918) is a stirring record of Canadian life, thought, and accomplishment during the war. (George H. Doran Co., N. Y.)

Michigan Shiloh soldiers will be interested in *The Story of Shiloh*, by Mr. DeLong Rice, Director of Shiloh National Military Park. It is published privately by Mr. Rice, at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. He has still a few copies.

The Maintenance of Peace, by Colonel Samuel C. Vestal, is a brilliant study of the foundation of domestic and international peace as deduced from the history of nations. There are few readable volumes which throw so much light upon this subject. (Putnam, N. Y.)

The Moral Basis of Democracy, by President Hadley of Yale, a series of Sunday morning talks to students, is a good book to read in these times. A thread run-

ning through them is that liberty is now threatened from below as well as from above and that Control is the only safe anchor. (Yale University Press, New Haven.)

Iowa Chronicles of the World War, volume 1, has recently been issued by the State Historical Society of Iowa. A second volume is now in press. Both are by Mr. Marcus Lee Hanson. The present volume, hand-somely printed and bound, deals with the financial campaigns of various civilian service organizations of Iowa during the war.

The Career of Leonard Wood, by Joseph Hamblin Sears, is a series of pleasant sketches of the manysided activities of General Wood. (D. Appleton & Co., N. Y.)

The Northwest Fur Trade and the Indians of the Oregon County, 1788-1830, by William Sturgis (edited by S. E. Morison), is a little leaflet of 20 pages (5 cents a copy), dealing with a romantic and important stage in our westward expansion. (The Old South Association, Boston.)

A Story of Early Toledo, by Judge John H. Doyle, presents a valuable collection of historical facts and incidents of the early days of one of our sister cities. The quality of the material exceeds its quantity. The Chamber of Commerce of Toledo which persuaded Judge Doyle to do this work has done a good service.

Few States have a better single source of information than Maine: a History, in three volumes,

by Dr. Louis C. Hatch. It is accurate and readable, and thorough in research. Its inspiration is the centennial year 1920. The work covérs mainly 100 years of Maine's progress as a member of the Federal Union. (American Historical Society, N. Y.)

True Tales of the Pioneers, by Alle Mac (Miss Aloysia McLoughlin), is an interesting little pamphlet of 31 pages relating to early St. Joseph County. It is sponsored by the St. Joseph County Federation of Women's Clubs. The author is connected with the Sturgis Journal. These stories furnish many interesting side-lights on the early history of the county.

PROF. ARTHUR C. COLE, of the University of Illinois, has edited for the Illinois State Historical Library *The Constitutional Debates of 1847*, being an attempt to reconstruct the records of the Illinois Constitutional Convention of that year. It is published as Vol. XIV of the Library's *Collections*.

The service which such a collection of debates may render to future bodies engaged in similar work is incalculable. Unfortunately the newspapers of the day are practically the only sources of information.

The interest of students of political science in these records is aided by a good index, extending the volume to over 1,000 closely printed pages. The editorial work is thoroughgoing, as might be expected from the fine scholarship of Professor Cole.

TO those interested in the American Indian the series of volumes now being published by the Smithsonian Institution, Bureau of American Ethnology, Washington, D. C., will have much value. Bulletin 30, Hand Book of American Indians, has long been out and is well known. Since then have been issued the Handbook of American Indian Languages and the Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities. This series of reference books, projected now to include a dozen or more, aims to enlarge upon each of the main divisions of the original work. Not only the special student but citizens at large will find these volumes of great convenience, and they can be obtained from the publishers at a nominal price.

MEGRO MIGRATION DURING THE WAR, by Emmett J. Scott, is volume No. 16 in the series of preliminary economic studies of the war being published by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (Washington, D. C.). This appears to be the first adequate treatment of the movement of the Negroes from the Southern States to the North. It may not be generally known that within the brief period of three years following the outbreak of the Great War more than 400,000 Negroes suddenly moved northward, many of them into Michigan. The writer states, "In extent this movement is without parallel in American history, for it swept on thousands of the blacks from remote regions of the South, depopulated entire communities, drew upon the Negro inhabitants of practically every city of the South and spread from Florida

where

to the western limits of Texas." It is doubtless to be regarded as one of a series of migrations comparable with the one to Kansas in 1879 and to Arkansas and Texas in 1888-9. Most interesting is 'the concluding chapter, "Public Opinion Regarding the Migration."

THE little book, The Great Menace: Americanism or Bolshevism? was written, says the author, "to help shock people out of any false sense of security for American institutions apart from the active work of solid American citizens to maintain them."

He urges that the great peril is the general indifference and a listless confidence of the people that "it can't be done." But, he says, these energetic, fanatical and little short of ferocious adopters of Marxism are not conscious that they can not do it; and assures us that they are increasing in number, and in confidence, backed by wealth, "no less potent because contributed by half-baked Americans." He believes that "when the Americans are truly aware of the extent of the work of the Great Menace and of its real intent, they will most surely do what needs to be done, thoroughly and without delay."

To make the facts known seems to the author the immediate task to which he sets himself in this volume with candor and vigor. (Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.)

IN his latest volume, History of the United States from Hayes to McKinley, 1877-1896, James Ford Rhodes tells an eminently readable tale of two of the most important decades of modern times. The critical will doubtless balk at the outcropping here and there of certain social prejudices and the very frank expression of personal opinion from time to time. But the general reader to whom the book is really addressed will hardly be disturbed, finding in the whole a keenminded and fairly impartial judgment. It is to be regretted that Mr. Rhodes does not give more attention to the social and economic questions of the time. The book seems to be about the best single volume of political history for general reading covering the period. (MacMillan Co., N. Y.)

A TRENCHANT discussion of Americanism and Americanization is Wentworth Stewart's *The Making of a Nation*. The writer considers the subject from the broad viewpoint of nation building, suggesting the weaknesses of our past policies as well as certain constructive elements which, if instituted, he thinks would hasten the solution.

Special attention is given to the problems raised by the war. A most sane note is struck respecting internationalism. He says:

"We all believe that our great social mixture furnishes the basis for a world fellowship, as the world life mingles with ours and in turn pours its virtues into the backward nations, making us the great missionary nation to all mankind. . . . Let us not be deceived by the sentimental cry that only by sinking our nationalism in the great world order can we best serve for the deliverance and peace of the world. . . . Without

some great, free, strong, independent nationalism there will be no internationalism that is worthy the name. . . . We must hold this independence not only for ourselves but for our posterity; we who are inheritors of the safest nationalism ever committed to any people have no right to make our successors losers among the nations by mortgaging their future to an uncertainty." (The Stratford Company, Boston.)

MINNESOTA GEOGRAPHIC NAMES, by Dr. Warren Upham, Archeologist of the Minnesota State Historical Society, has been issued as Volume XVII of the Collections of the Society.

This is a model piece of workmanship, giving a scholarly account of the origin and historic significance of the place names of Minnesota, which the author finds to be derived from a great variety of sources including the Indian languages, topographic features, fauna, flora, explorers, fur traders, pioneer settlers, features of territorial and State history. Many are of Old World origin, others are memorials of eastern and southern States from which settlers came. This volume, which includes an extensive and useful index, and comprises 735 pages, surely furnishes prime material for the coming epic poet of the Gopher State.

A PLEASING volume is the new edition of Julia Henderson Levering's *Historic Indiana*. The character of the work is prefigured by these words from Green's *Short History of the English People*:

"Whatever the worth of the present work may be, I have striven throughout that it should never be a 'drum and trumpet history.' If some of the conventional figures of military and political history occupy in my pages less than the space usually given them, it is because I have had to find a place for figures little heeded in common history—the figures of the missionary, the poet, the painter, the merchant, and the philosopher."

1 .

The work is a very successful attempt to present a graphic, accurate and interesting account of the most worthy features in the history of the State for the instruction of its citizens. It gives space to the romantic and chivalrous adventures of the early days, and to the striking and picturesque features of later times, but it is essentially a story of things accomplished by the people.

The style is literary. The text is amply illustrated. The large clear type and generous proportions of the book make the book seem friendly.

HENRY FORD'S OWN STORY, by Rose Wilder Lane, has a special interest for Michigan readers as the life story of a Michigan boy. The sub-title, "How a farmer boy rose to the power that goes with many millions yet never lost touch with humanity," gives the keynote of the book. It is frankly eulogistic. It is another story illustrating in the life of a citizen that America means opportunity. It reflects a fine altruistic spirit. The author reports Mr. Ford as saying:

"Democracy, every man's right to comfort and plenty and happiness, human brotherhood, mutual helpfulness—these are the real, practical things. These are the things on which we can build, surely and firmly. These are the things which will last. These are the things which will pay.

"I have proved them over and over again in my own life. Other men, so far as they have trusted them, have proved them. America has built on them the richest, most successful nation in the world today. Just so far as we continue to trust them, to build on them, we will continue to be prosperous and successful.

"I know this. If my life has taught me anything at all, it has taught me that. I will spend every ounce of energy I have, every hour of my life, in the effort to prove it to other people. Only so far as we all believe it, only so far as we all use our strength and our abilities, not to hurt, but to help other people, will we help ourselves."—Pub. by Ellis O. Jones, Forest Hills, New York City.

MICHIGAN AT SHILOH is the title of Bulletin No. 13 of the Michigan Historical Commission. It is the official report of the Michigan Shiloh Soldier's Monument Commission, and contains among other things an account of Michigan's part in the battle, April 6, 1862. The addresses made at the dedication of the Michigan Monument May 20, 1919, are printed in full. These were by the late Comrade Joseph Ruff, of Albion, who was chairman of the Commission, Gov.

Albert E. Sleeper, Hon. DeLong Rice, who is Director of the Shiloh National Military Park, Representative Charles Weissert, and Senator Roy M. Watkins. Several illustrations of the Park and of the Monument are given. The monument bears this inscription:

"This monument is erected and dedicated by the People of Michigan to the memory of her soldiers who fought and fell in the Battle of Shiloh.

"The 12th Michigan Infantry met the first Confederate line in the early morning of April 6, 1862, and helped to resist its sudden advance; 27 killed, 54 wounded, 109 missing, total 190 men.

"The 15th Michigan Infantry unassigned, although not supplied with ammunition, moved to the front as the battle opened, endeavoring to meet the Confederates with bayonets, but were forced to return to the Landing for ammunition, after which it fought with conspicuous gallantry until the close of the battle, losing 23 killed, 74 wounded, 5 missing, total 102 men.

"Ross' Battery 'B' Michigan Light Artillery was conspicuous in the desperate struggle of the first day in the 'Peach Orchard' and near the 'Bloody Pond,' fighting until ordered to retire. While preparing to execute this order it was charged and captured by Confederate Cavalry within a few feet of where this monument now stands, losing four of its six guns. Losses, 5 wounded, 56 missing, total 61 men.

"More enduring than granite will be the gratitude of Michigan to her soldiers of Shiloh."

THE 32ND DIVISION IN THE WORLD WAR, 1917-1919, has been issued jointly by the war history commissions of Michigan and Wisconsin. The Michigan commission consisted of Governor Albert E. Sleeper, Colonel S. D. Pepper, General Louis C. Covell, and Major Le Roy Pearson. The work was prepared under the immediate supervision of Major General Wm. G. Haan (ex-officio), Lieutenant Colonel Paul B. Clemens (executive officer), Major Le Roy Pearson (illustrations), Captain Carl Hanton (author), First Lieutenant Harold Lance (maps and art). The volume is appropriately dedicated by Gen. Haan to "Our Hero Dead."

The introduction is a noble tribute to the Red Arrow Division, called by admiring Frenchmen "Les Terribles." It recalls the earlier union of the Badger and Wolverine in "The Iron Brigade" of the Civil War, a title won in the fierce fighting of the summer of 1862. This earlier record may have been one reason why in the Great War out of a combination of 48 States, the Guardsmen of Michigan and Wisconsin should have been linked in the now famous 32nd. writer of the preface pays this tribute to the Division: "First of all our army to cross the frontier into Germany, second to none in the tremendous task of breaking the German hold in the Argonne, and finally, honored and acclaimed throughout the forces overseas as one of the five 'shock' divisions, we of the home folk can find no words in which to tell the pride we feel in these, the brother Guardsmen of these sister States."

The work does not pretend to be a history in the technical sense. It is rather "a story one and all can

read and understand." The preface states that it is soon to be followed by "the official report, accompanied by excellent maps." However, even in the present volume, the individual exploit, the personal element, is largely suppressed in favor of a simple narrative of the deeds of the Division as a whole. The chapters are divided into brief sections, and one can open it almost anywhere and read with pleasure. The story is enriched with numerous fine illustrations. It is beautifully printed on heavy book plate paper and bound in leather. Altogether it is a handsome and interesting volume.

THE following two letters to General Haan about the History of the 32nd Division, speak for themselves:

January 30, 1921.

My dear General Haan:

Your beautifully bound History of the 32d Division reached me just as I was leaving for Camp Benning and I delayed acknowledging it until I should have an opportunity of reading it. This it has been my pleasure to do today. It is a wonderful book, a simple, straightforward record of achievement and a lasting monument to the Division and no less to yourself. Your own letters, wisely included, constitute a most dramatic chapter as well as one of great human interest. They show that your faith in the American soldier, in yourself, never lagged and that throughout you estimated correctly with rare insight the real situation.

I have always felt a real first-hand affection for the 32d Division, partly because you commanded it, partly perhaps because I was always hearing such good accounts of it. Our communique writer, Prof. (Capt.) H. C. Bell, of Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Me., spent a month along the front during the Besle Offensive,

and never tired of singing your praises and those of the 32d. In his eyes yours was the great division there and I heard much about it from him as well as from others. He used to beg often and long to be allowed to go to the 32d for duty, but unhappily for him was so useful a man on his particular job that he could not be spared. I tell you this because if you have another spare copy of the History I believe he would appreciate it more than anyone in the country who did not actually join it for duty.

Thank you very much indeed for remembering me in so handsome a way. The book will always remain one of the most cherished volumes in my library.

Sincerely yours,

A. L. Conger.

February 16, 1921.

My dear General Haan:

It is a conventional phrase to say "I do not know how to thank you" when acknowledging some very great and unusual kindness, but in this case it is quite literally true. It is difficult for me to remember a gift which I have appreciated so much and in so many different ways as the autographed copy of the Thirty-Second's History, which has just arrived. That I had not the faintest claim to such kindness makes my surprise and pleasure all the greater. It almost seems as though Colonel Conger must have told you that I admired your Division more than any that I saw in France and that, along with my intense admiration, went a grateful remembrance of the unvarying courtesy and kindness with which you—and Colonel Beck as well—saw fit to treat me. To get to the Thirty-Second in no matter what capacity was an ambition of mine for a long time and that I never had a chance will always be a source of deep regret. You may imagine then the pleasure which I take in the book, and your kindly inscription gives me the feeling that at least I have more right to it than some of those who will pick it up from my writing table.

With warmest thanks, I am, Sir,

Yours sincerely,

Herbert C. Bell.

P. S. I should like also to congratulate you on the unusual excellence of the book in all respects. H. C. B.

SOME time ago we reviewed Mr. Arnold Mulder's novel of Michigan life, The Outbound Road, of which the Nation has since said, "What we need in American fiction is just such simple veracity, insight, sane and liberal human feeling as Arnold Mulder displays." Mr. Mulder has given us another story of Western Michigan in The Sand Doctor, which fully meets the expectations aroused by The Outbound Road. (Houghton, Mifflin, N. Y.)

The setting of this story is among the Lake Michigan dunes. The author has seized upon the romantic and picturesque features of these shifting sands and fascinates us with his love of them as others have charmed us with their love of the mountains and the sea. His power and versatility in describing the dunes is noteworthy, and is used frequently and successfully to gain suspense. The following is a typical passage:

"Men deluded themselves with the thought that they were its masters. But the sand paid no heed to their boastings. It bided its time, and then it impersonally overwhelmed everything in its path. It crept down upon its prey grain by grain in the slow years. It could afford to take its time. A thousand years were but as a second in the span of its life. If it did not overwhelm a victim today it would a century hence. The wind was its friend, and the storms. The raindrop trickling down the hillside carried it on its back. Or it lay inert for a quarter of a century and

then traveled half a league in a single night's storm wrack. It buried Jacob Finley's sawmill village from sight, 20, 40, 60 feet deep. It crushed out the life of an oak two centuries old. It was mighty! It was splendid!"

Against this background of the dunes and the Lake. his characters enact a drama that impresses one as There is Dr. Briar Quentin, newly graduated, a thorough idealist, a specialist in nervous diseases, passionately fond of geology because it is so "real," continually in trouble through his disgust with that numerous type of patients whose only ailment is what he described as the "doctor habit." He escapes from this "shabbiness" of the profession for long tramps among the dunes, much to the disgust of his wife, Hallie, who is young, pretty, full of life, and in the eyes of the village "practical." She can not understand her husband's interest in geology. She is impatient with the lack of achievement and the financial strain due to neglect of his practice, and keenly sensitive to society's ridicule of the doctor as "queer." Into the lives of these two comes Barry Larramore, son of a wealthy iron king, a strange case of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," known to the village in his joyous mood as Barry Junior, "a likeable enough fellow and possessed of a certain charm," and in his other mood as Barry Senior, "somewhat stern and standoffish, with a curious suggestion of brooding misery in his eyes." The story turns upon the outcome of Barry's relations with the doctor and his wife. To the former he is an absorbing case of "dissociated personality;" to the latter, in the person of Barry Junior, a clandestine lover, bringing back to a disappointed wife "something of the thrill of the earlier years."

There are several minor characters, also well drawn, among them John P. Nash, man of affairs, to whom being "practical" is a religion; Miss Steadfast, exschool teacher and village nurse, competent and alert; Jack, the doctor's young "pal" in his geological excursions; Mrs. Duff Powers, society patient, who is scandalized by being told that the only thing the matter with her is that she "eats too much and sits too much"; Martin Skager, the old fisherman, who "knows the Lakes"; "Reverend" Otley, a modern Jeremiah; Bunson, editor of the *Herald*; Dr. Hazeldeen, nerve specialist; the elder Larramore, Barry's father, and retired owner of The Barrymore Farms, the scene of the doctor's final triumph.

It is an absorbing story of conflict between the "ideal" and the "practical." The suspense is well sustained until within a few pages of the close. One can not but be impressed with how easily it might have turned out a tragedy, and for many the realism would doubtless have added to its strength.

Mr. Mulder is editor of the Sentinel, at Holland, Mich., and also of Michigan Out Of Doors, the quarterly publication of the Michigan Anti-Tuberculosis Association. He has consented to prepare a paper on the subject "Michigan as a Field for the Novelist," for the annual meeting of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society which will be held in the Chamber of Commerce at Lansing, May 25 and 26.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, by Wilfred Shaw, general secretary of the Alumni Association and editor of The Michigan Alumnus, has been brought out by Harcourt, Brace and Howe, N. Y. In fourteen chapters, comprising upwards of 300 pages, the author fulfills very well his aim "to furnish a survey—sketching broadly the development of the University, and dwelling upon incidents and personalities that contribute movement to the narrative."

Mr. Shaw is very well qualified for this work, being an alumnus of the University, '04, living since then in intimate relations with the alumni and University affairs, and having a keen sense for the artistic and "human interest" values of his subject. Michigan alumni the world over will be grateful to him for his faithful portraval of Michigan. Citizens of the State who have been somewhat unfamiliar with the ideals and traditions of the University will receive from this volume a sharp stimulus to their interest and pride. But its interest will not be confined to the State of Michigan and Michigan alumni. It will be coextensive with the significance of the growth of the University of Michigan as the first State supported university in the United States, with the cosmopolitanism of its student body which embraces every foreign country of note, and with the importance of the period the volume covers. Significant for the interest of all educators is the author's statement that "The comparatively brief period covered by the life of the University of Michigan has seen a greater change in educational ideals and practices than anything that took place in the preceding thousand years."

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The earlier chapters of the book use something of the historical method, dealing with the founding of the University and its early days. An appreciative chapter is given to President Angell and President Hutchins. Doubtless for the great majority of readers the most interesting chapters will be those dealing with student life, the fraternities and student activities, athletics, and the relation of "town and gown." A chapter is given to "The University in War Times," and another to "The Alumni of the University." A commendable feature of the work is the handling of so large an amount of information unobtrusively. Details are subordinated with ease and grace. Statistical matter of value not amenable to this treatment is brought together in a modest appendix. A good index makes the material easily usable.

The difficulties encountered by the author respecting his sources, especially for the earlier period, is one to which the attention of citizens has been repeatedly called by the Michigan Historical Commission. Indispensable facts were simply not available, owing to the small care of the sources of our history exercised by those in authority in the earlier years. In his preface the author acknowledges his main channels of information, stressing particularly the painstaking history of the University by Prof. Burke Arron Hinsdale. The work is most happily illustrated.

The present time is most appropriate for the appearance of this volume, coming at the end of what we all sense as a chapter closed in the history of Michigan, and at the beginning of a new story under the vigorous and fascinating personality of President Marion LeRoy Burton.

EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MICHIGAN HISTORICAL COMMISSION, 1920

Lansing, Mich., Jan. 1, 1921.

To his Excellency, Alexander J. Groesbeck, Governor of Michigan.

In accord with Sec. 9 of Act No. 271, Public Acts of 1912, we have the honor to submit to you herewith the eighth annual report of the Michigan Historical Commission covering the period from January 1 to December 31, 1920.

Very respectfully yours,

Rt. Rev. Mgr. Frank A. O'Brien William L. Clements Augustus C. Carton Claude H. Van Tyne Clarence M. Burton William L. Jenks

Following is the financial statement covering the fiscal year from June 30, 1919, to July 1, 1920:

Total amount of appropriation for fiscal year 1920	,	\$15,000.00
Expenditures from appropriation for fiscal year:		
Personal Service	\$7,776.38	
Supplies	95.00	
Equipment and Furniture	199.67	
Stationery, Books and Paper	1,000.00	
Printing and Advertising	4,702.19	
Transportation, Telephone and Telegraph		
Fixed Charges		
Total disbursements		. 14,803.94

(84)

\$196.06

Total balance on hand June 30, 1920....

During the year 1920 three meetings have been held: at Lansing, May 26; at Detroit, July 14; at Kalamazoo, December 1. At the May meeting Commissioner Frank A. O'Brien was elected president, and Commissioner William L. Clements vice-president, for the fiscal year 1920-21.

During the calendar year 1920 the Commission has published a volume entitled *The Life and Times of Stevens Thomson Mason*, the Boy Governor of Michigan, by Lawton T. Hemans; also Bulletin No. 12, being the Michigan Military Records, compiled by Miss Sue I. Silliman, State Historian of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan; also Bulletin No. 13, Michigan at Shiloh, being the official report of the Michigan Shiloh Soldiers' Monument Commission; also four numbers of the Michigan History Magazine, which contains the following articles:

The University of Michigan and the Training of Her Students for the War, by Prof. Arthur Lyon Cross.

Fort Gratiot and Its Builder, Gen. Charles Gratiot, by William L. Jenks.

Pioneer Reminiscences of Delta County, by Mrs. Mary K. Brennan.

The True Story of Edison's Childhood and Boyhood, by Caroline Farrand Ballentine.

Report of War Work of the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan from April, 1915, to April, 1919, by Mrs. William Henry Wait.

The Treaty of Saginaw, 1819, by Fred Dustin.

The United States Boys' Working Reserve: Boy Soldiers of the Soil, by Horatio S. Earle.

mill

Rise and Progress of Hope College, by Dr. Ame Vennema.

Influence of the French Inhabitants of Detroit upon Its Early Political Life, by Leigh G. Cooper.

Detroit Commercial Organizations, by Wm. Stocking. Michigan in the Great War, by C. H. Landrum.

General Shafter Address, by William W. Potter.

Reminiscences of Life at Mackinac, by Constance Saltonstall Patton.

Work of Michigan Committee, N. L. W. S., by Mrs. R. C. Sherrill.

Historic Sites of St. Joseph County, by Aloysia Mc-Loughlin.

The Joys and Sorrows of an Emigrant Family, by Joseph Ruff.

The Woman's Relief Corps as a Pioneer, by Franc L. Adams.

A Minor Mystery of Michigan Archeology, by Geo. R. Fox.

Paper Villages of St. Joseph County, by Sue I. Silliman. The Story of a Famous Mission, by H. Bedford-Jones.

Fort Wilkins, Copper Harbor, Mich., by Lew Allen Chase.

Early Days in Lansing, by F. N. Turner.

Our Society: How Help it to Serve, by Alvah L. . Sawyer.

The Minnesota Historical Society, by Dr. Solon J. Buck.

Aid to Education by the National Government, by Dr. Jonathan L. Snyder.

The War Record of Hillsdale College, by Mahlon Buell.

The "Soo" Pageant.

The Marquette Pageant.

M. S. T. A. Outline of Michigan History.

War Patriotism in a Michigan Prison, by James Russell.

Old Veterans' Stories, by Lansing Lodge, Sons of Veterans.

War Legislation, 1917, by C. H. Landrum.

The Bibliography of Michigan History, comprising published and manuscript material on Michigan's resources, development and growth, is ready for press, excepting the index. Well along in preparation is a volume of Readings on Michigan history for schools; a volume of biographies of public men of Michigan including State officers; a volume of the records of the Judges and Governors of Michigan Territory; The History of the Women's Clubs of Michigan; and the Autobiography of Hon. John Ball, early pioneer of the Grand River Valley. Plans are progressing for the series of Papers and Messages of the Governors of Michigan.

A prize essay contest was conducted among students in the schools of Michigan, in co-operation with the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the Daughters of the American Revolution of Michigan, and the State Federation of Women's Clubs, on the subject "The Life and Service of Distinguished Men and Women in Our County." The subject for next year is "Origin of Place Names in Our County."

The work on the Washington archives which Michigan is conducting jointly with Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa to list all national docu-

ments relating to the history of Michigan and the Middle West, has been concerned during the year 1920 mainly with the Postoffice Department. Following is a list of documents to be added to those listed in the annual report for 1919, which was published in the January number of the Michigan History Magazine at pages 108-110:

Dept.	Series	Date	Card No.
Postoffice	Letter Books of the Postmaster		
	General	1823-1825	1026a- 1535
		1890-1891	5720 - 6058
22	Letters of the Postmaster General		
	to Members of Congress	1830-1833	226 - 368
22	Letter Books of the Chief Clerk	1829-1831	25 - 242
			269 - 596
2.2	Postmaster General to the Presi-		
	dent and Members of Congress.	1842-1845	1 - 5
	Press Copies of Letters of the		
	Postmaster General	1867-1875	1 - 7
"	Telegraphic Dispatches	1852-1873	1 - 169
7.7	Letter Books of the 1st Assistant		
	Postmaster General	1794-1799	1 - 26
2.2	Contract Office—Letters Received	1854-1857	941 - 2428
			Scattered numbers
			3571 - 4703
2.2	Contract Office—Letters Received	1857-1858	4704 - 5899
7.7	Contract Office—Letters Received	1858-1861	5900 - 6511
**	Contract Office—Letters Received	1850-1853	6838 - 6866
2.7	Contract Office-Letters Received	1854-1861	7928-16585
			Scattered numbers

The Commission has assisted in three meetings of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, one at Three Rivers in January, one at Lansing in May, and one at Sault Ste. Marie in June, of which full reports are given in the Michigan History Magazine. Assistance has been given in the work of county historical societies, clubs, libraries and schools. Aid and di-

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rection has been given to the work towards a "History of Michigan in the Great War," undertaken by the Michigan War Preparedness Board.

SUPPORTING MEMBERS OF THE MICHIGAN PIONEER AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Enrolled Since January, 1920.

Alpena:

Schumacker, Rev. Anthony, Ossineke.

Barry:

Freeman, Margaret B., Hastings. Stebbins, Mrs. William M., Hastings. Weissert, Charles A., Hastings.

Bay:

Gansser, Mr. Augustus H., Bay City. Handy, Mr. Thomas H., Bay City. Perkins, Mrs. Andrew, Bay City. Shields, Mrs. Irene Pomeroy, Bay City. Urch, Miss Mary E., Bay City.

Benzie:

Spelman, Mrs. B. B., Benzonia.

Berrien:

Edinger, Mr. Fred, Three Oaks. Morton, Mr. James Stanley, Benton Harbor. Parrey, Mrs. Alice Warren, Three Oaks.

Calhoun:

Bentley, Mrs. B. K., Ceresco. Cook, Mrs. Justin T., Homer. Cooper, Miss Lenna Frances, Battle Creek. Dickie, Mrs. Mary B., Albion. Wheelock, Mr. Charles Henry, Battle Creek.

Charlevoix:

Harsha, Mrs. H. S., Charlevoix. Saltonstall, Mr. Brayton, Charlevoix.

Clinton:

Potter, Mr. Eri, DeWitt.

Eaton:

Prindle, Mrs. Gertrude Bates, Charlotte. Stinchcomb, Mrs. Lydia M., Sunfield.

Emmet:

Linehan, Mr. Thomas, Harbor Springs.

Genesee:

Burr, Colonel Bell, Flint.
Cumings, Mrs. Mary B., Flint.
Hudson, Mr. Roberts P., Grand Blanc.
Manning, Albert Edwin, Flint.
Miller, Mrs. B. F., Flint.
Wakefield, Mr. Glen W., Grand Blanc.

Grand Traverse:

Cameron, Mrs. Archibald F., Traverse City. Keith, Mrs. W. Edgar, Traverse City.

Hillsdale:

Sheldon, Mrs. W. E., North Adams. Stevens, Mrs. Giles, North Adams.

Iosco:

Bradley, Miss Ina M., Tawas City.

Ingham:

Adams, Mrs. Franc L., Mason. Appleyard, Mrs. James, Lansing. Bailey, Mr. J. W., Lansing. Baker, Mr. Luther H., Lansing. Brown, Mrs. Addison M., East Lansing.

Calkins, Mr. E. A., Mason.

Carrier, Mr. Merton Ralph, Lansing.

Cooley, Mr. Eugene F., Lansing.

Dilliman, Mr. Grover C., Lansing.

Fuller, G. N., Lansing.

Hungerford, Mrs. Angeline E. H., Lansing.

Ives, Mr. Lucius H., Mason.

Mathews, Mr. Ovid L., Lansing.

Olds, Mr. R. E., Lansing.

Osborn, Mr. Samuel, Lansing.

Smith, Mr. R. A., Lansing.

Traver, Mr. George, Williamston.

Turner, Dr. Frank N., Lansing.

Wright, Mr. F. L., Stockbridge.

Jackson:

Luther, Mr. George E., Jackson.

Scott, Mabel C., Jackson.

Smith, Mrs. John C., Jackson.

Kalamazoo:

Bryant, Mr. W. M., Kalamazoo.

Deal, Mrs. Frances E. L., Kalamazoo.

Hodge, Mrs. M. F., Kalamazoo.

Stone, Mrs. W. A., Kalamazoo.

Kent:

Abbott, Miss Ethelyn Theresa, Grand Rapids.

Baldwin, Mrs. Frank A., Grand Rapids.

Bush, Miss Alta May, Grand Rapids.

Hamilton, Mr. Claude, Grand Rapids.

Markham, Mrs. Frank E., Grand Rapids.

McKee, Mrs. S. W., Grand Rapids.

Norris, Mark, Grand Rapids. Stevens, Mr. Sidney F., Grand Rapids.

Lapeer:

Cramton, Louis C., Lapeer.

Lenawee:

Graves, Mr. S. E., Adrian. Richards, Mr. Charles A., Onsted.

Macomb:

Slocum, Mr. Grant H., Mt. Clemens. Thompson, Mr. Omar D., Romeo.

Marquette:

Bell, Mr. Frank A., Negaunee. Bice, Mr. Edward S., Marquette. Brainard, Mr. Charles L., Marquette. Chase, Prof. L. A., Marquette.

Muskegon:

Thompson, Mrs. C. L., Muskegon.

Oakland:

Avery, Mrs. A. H., Pontiac. Gurney, Mr. Charles A., Hart. Patton, Mrs. Mary E., Pontiac.

Ottawa:

Diekema, Mr. Gerrit J., Holland. Lahnis, Mr. A., Zeeland. Mulder, Mr. Arnold, Holland. Patterson, Mr. Len R., Spring Lake.

Saginaw:

Culver, Mrs. F. W., Saginaw.
Dustin, Mr. Fred, Saginaw.
Kerry, Mrs. Charles T., Saginaw.
Mershon, Mr. William Butts, Saginaw.
Peter, Mrs. Florence W., Saginaw.

Thayer, Mrs. A. R., Saginaw. Wallace, Mr. William H., Saginaw.

Saint Clair:

Thompson, Mr. Ethon W., Port Huron.

Saint Joseph:

Bateman, Mrs. Caroline, Three Rivers. Fletcher, Mr. Roderick E., Mendon. Greensides, Mr. Neil G., Constantine.

Shiawassee:

Getman, Mrs. G. Mason, Owosso. Hankins, Mrs. Herbert J., Owosso. McCartney, Mrs. Frank, Owosso. Walsh, Mrs. Neil R., Owosso.

Washtenaw:

Post, Samuel, Ypsilanti.

Wayne:

Beaumont, John W., Detroit.
Brotherton, Mrs. Wilber, Detroit.
Carr, Mr. Edward Ingersoll, Detroit.
Chandler, Mrs. Clarence J., Grosse Point.
Chene, Mrs. William J., Detroit.
Collins, Mrs. Ralph E., Highland Park.
Davis, Mrs. Isabella, Detroit.
Emery, Mr. Benjamin Franklin, Detroit.
Fyfe, Mr. R. H., Detroit.
Hutchinson, Mrs. William H., Detroit.
Krum, Miss Gracie Brainerd, Detroit.
O'Brien, Mrs. Mary F., Detroit.
Phelps, Mr. Ralph, Detroit.
Preston, Mr. Marvin, Detroit.
Root, Dr. Charles T., Detroit.

Sharpe, Mrs. Edward, Detroit. Stoddard, Mrs. Edward W., Detroit. Wexford:

Knox, Mrs. John Calvin, Cadillac.

Supporting Members Outside of State.

Brown, Mr. Charles W., LaGrange, Ind. Burt, Mr. H. E., Chicago, Ill. Gratiot, Mr. D. C. C., Shullsburg, Wis. Schumaker, Mr. Bower Wisner, Chicago, Ill. Whitney, Mr. Edwin Dodge, Portland, Ore.

The decease of the following Members of the Society has been reported since April, 1920:

Bates, William Rufus, Flint, Mich. Buck, Bailey M., Lansing, Mich. Butterfield, Roger W., Grand Rapids, Mich. Calkins, Edward Piper, Swartz Creek, Mich. Coman, Mrs. Helen F. B., Bay City, Mich. Douglas, James, New York City, N. Y. Fall, Delos, Albion, Mich. Fowle, Otto, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich. Geer, Mrs. Marion L., Detroit, Mich. Harrison, William Henry, Kalamazoo, Mich. Hinman, Edward C., Battle Creek, Mich. Howe, Mrs. George W., Port Huron, Mich. Hoyt, Henry R., Kalamazoo, Mich. Lyman, James H., Lansing, Mich. Otis, Ephraim A., Chicago, Ill. Pennington, H. F., Chicago, Ill. Reid, Mr. Alfred A., Lansing, Mich.

*Taylor, Elisha, Detroit, Mich.
Taylor, Walter R., Kalamazoo, Mich.
Waterbury, John Mason, Tawas City, Mich.
Wiley, Louise Safford, Detroit, Mich.

Donors and Their Gifts to the Pioneer Museum, State Capitol, from January 1, 1920, to January 1, 1921

(List made by Mrs. M. B. Ferrey, Curator.)

- 1. Appleyard, Mrs. James (Lansing)—Tricycle used by her.
- 2. Babbitt, Mrs. Florence S. (Ypsilanti)—Plate and paper weight secured from Mrs. H. J. Downey, Lansing.
- Baker, Mrs. E. J., nee Longstreet (formerly of Lansing)— Views of Washington, D. C., given to her in 1879; bisque doll given to her in 1867; sampler worked by her mother, Sarah Ann Sparks; brown checked wrapper made about 1867; doll named "Kate" given when she was one year old, 1864; linen stockings knit in 1851 by her mother; sheets and quilts made about 1864; holder, 1864; set of dominoes from her father, cost \$1.00; six water-color drawings made by her mother; Liberty Bell card from Philadelphia, 1915; 4 Chinese chopsticks from California, 1880; Chinese shoes; pair silk mitts knit by her mother in 1880; child's dishes, 17, tea set; Bible; spotted stone; two flat-irons; iron chain; stone bottle of vermilion; small shell; nut; china clock; buzzer; tin dish with handle; brown jar; small candlestick; blue glass tumbler; small tin pail; small bowl; glass cover; wooden axe; shallow sauce dish; child's hoop skirt; five State Manuals, 1881, 1885, 1889, 1891, 1895; framed picture of Gen. George Washington.

^{*}Honorary member.

- 4. Baldwin, Gen. Frank J. (Denver, Colo.)—Shield covered with 11 poisoned swords, actually used in Moro War; two fine hunting spears; shield worn on head or carried on hand; scabbards; barong for beheading; brass box for carrying betelnut for smoking; bowl-shaped basket made by Moro women; mat of grass woven by women; gong calling men to fight; Habul cloth woven by women; riding bridle; armor or coat of mail made with chains and caribou horn pieces, impervious to arrows; Moro pipe; harvest knife or sickle; brass tray; large brass urn; bronze cannon; large photograph of Gen. Baldwin.
- Bardeen, Mrs. Norman (Vicksburg)—Pewter jug stamped A. L. Dem Ecilitre.
- Barnard, Miss Emily (Lansing)—Proclamation of Gov. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, appointing Fast Day, 1839.
- 7. Brockway, Miss Mary (Mason)—Wine glass, brought from England 1881, used in 1800; colored picture, "Washington in peace;" photo, colored, of President and Mrs. Roosevelt and six children; picture, "Soldier's Dream;" flute used by her father, Rev. Edwin H. Brockway, while a student in 1852.
- 8. Bryant, Mr. and Mrs. (Lansing)—Photo of their son, Lieut. W. Devere.
- 9. Buck, Mrs. Fred (Saginaw)—Silver mustard spoon marked I. A. L., from Daniel Low and Co., Salem, Mass.
- Bulson, Mrs. Florence I. (Jackson)—Fashion magazine 1896; black bonnet with shaded velvet trimmings and green wings, worn by her about 1895.
- 11. Cortright, Mrs. W. H. (Homer)—Two plaster of paris bonnet blocks for shaping straw bonnets.
- 12. Crane, Charles (Lansing)—Silk wedding dress of large green, yellow and white plaid, trimmed with fringe, skirt full and gauged.
- 13. Cummings, Mrs. Eloise (Centerville)—Slipper worn by Miss Laura Talbot, Lansing.
- 14. Downey, Mrs. H. J. (Lansing)-Dinner plate, with portrait

- of H. J. Downey in center, and date of birth and death, 1838 and 1894; heavy glass paper weight with interior decorations.
- 15. Ferrey, Mrs. M. B. (Lansing)—Pie tin with painted picture, bought in Mason.
- Foster, Walter S. (Lansing)—World's War sign board prepared by Messrs. A. A. Sinclair and A. Watkins and presented by Reo Motor Car Co.
- 17. Fraine, George H. (Laingsburg)—Mulberry tureen with cover, secured by Mrs. McCurdy LeBeau, Lansing.
- 18. Frappier, C. O. (Lansing)—Piece of original Charter Oak, secured in 1853.
- 19. Force, Mrs. W. H. (Ludington)—Dinner plate marked Old Hall, owned by her mother, Mrs. Thomas Penton, Detroit.
- 20. Fuller, Charles (Grand Ledge)—Six books (Sander's Speller, 1846, and five Sunday School books).
- 21. Gridley, Mrs. Louise (formerly of Lansing)—Large steel thimble used by men.
- Hammond, Mrs. Ora (Caledonia)—Towel woven and spun about 1841, brought to Michigan 1847 by her mother, Mrs. Mary Troy Mehan.
- 23. Hull, Mrs. Tyler (Dimondale)—Book, The Arteries of the Human Body, published in Boston by Thomas B. Wait and Co., 1818.
- 24. Hume, Mrs. H. E. (formerly of Lansing)—Steel engraving by John Sartain, from a painting by Edward Corborite, of Christ and Mary Magdalene; hair wreath made by her mother, Mrs. Andrew McPherson, and frame made by her father.
- 25. Jason, Floyd (Lansing)—U. S. shield of red, white and blue silk.
- 26. Kilbourne, S. L. and wife (Lansing)—Jug, dark brown ware; Cuban powder horn used by Mr. Kilbourne's father; toy dust pan; nut from Honolulu; sand sifter for blotting; metal instrument; Chinese shell card-case; snuff box and enclosed bean; round stamp box; whistle made from pig's 13

tail; three tin boxes for envelopes, billheads and stamps; white china mug; leather housewife; bead bag; needle book; two white silk striped waists, one low neck, the other high; maple chair occupied in first State Senate by Mr. Kilbourne's father; sampler made by Mary Anthony in her 11th year; sampler made by Gertrude Rutgers in New York State in 1783; bead comb case; bead pocket; needle cushion; rubber back comb; hair pin to match; gilt card case; copper specimen in glass; toy, red bank; box shells; wooden flour scoop; wooden shoe; white china tureen; twelve books, dated 1823, 1827, 1828, 1841; four volumes Spectator, 1777; box of shells; framed picture of W. H. DeLancey; picture of Superintendent of Capitol.

 Lisk, G. A. (East Jordan)—Parchment deed to 80 acres of land in Michigan Territory, signed by John Quincy

Adams, April 5, 1825.

28. Marsh, Mrs. Ellen E. (Mason)—Limb of tree with ingrown branch; red cane, round ball on top; ten Chinese coins; two Chinese chop sticks; bunch of flax; house wife; piece of snake skin; small jug made from old U. S. currency, representing \$5,000; McKinley badge, pair iron snuffers; brass eagle; two books, Ministers' Directory, 1795, and History of the Bible, 1815.

29. McFadden, J. F. (Lansing)—Three oval framed pictures of Washington, Lincoln and Grant, with their families.

- 30. Northrup, Burr D. (Lansing)—Wooden truss pin, out of covered bridge at Franklin Avenue, over Grand River.
- 31. Pendry, Mrs. Fannie (Detroit)—Pair spectacles given her by Mrs. Phoebe Tanner, brought from England 1843.
- 32. Perry, Fred (Lansing)—Large picture, four sections; portraits: Senator James McMillan, Gov. Alger and Thomas W. Palmer.
- 33. Powers, Mrs. Mary A. (Ontonagon)—Envelope addressed to Mr. Levi Brown, Ontonagon; advertisement from Ontonagon *Miner*, started in 1855; program of Copper Tariff ball held at Bigelow House February 12, 1869; invitation to Old Settlers' Party at Phoenix Hotel, Ontonagon,

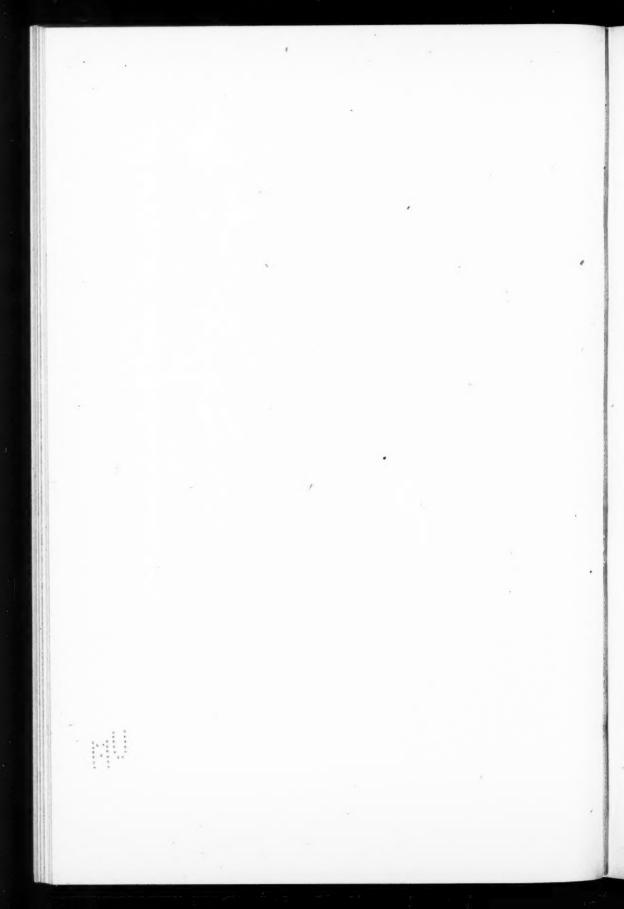
March 5, 1874, tickets \$5.00, addressed to Exeter Bonno, Esq.; print of Old Presbyterian Church, burned August 25, 1896.

- 34. Reusch, Mrs. M. H. (Petoskey)—Sweet grass basket; box quill work, round box with ornamentation of bark; small moccasins; pair napkin rings; handle of birch-bark basket; toy canoes; basket decorated with sweet grass; three mats; five post cards; four strings of beads.
- 35. Reynolds, Richard B. (Inland)—Lantern with large glass globe, lighted with sperm-oil lamp; pewter basin brought from Rhode Island by his grandfather.
- 36. Ross, Frank B. (Ionia)—Bear trap found by him in field in the fall of 1872,—roots an inch in diameter were grown through the springs.
- 37. Ruff, Xavier and Catherine and four children (Albion)—Souvenir of Ruff Family Reunion held June 6, 1914, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Cooper, Albion, collected by James Failing, Flint.
- 38. Russell, J. Herbert (Detroit)—Sombrero hat from Mexico, obtained from Curator Wood of University Museum, Ann Arbor.
- 39. Sabin, Earl and Wife (Onaway)—Sewing bird found in house in Onaway.
- 40. Scott, Mrs. Emaline (Lansing)—Wooden bread tray bought by father, Philip Brantley, on occasion of his marriage in 1833.
- 41. Shaw, Mrs. Sarah Jane (Ann Arbor)—Webster's Elementary Spelling Book; Johnson's Dictionary, Wm. Brown's edition 1838; Scottish Hymnal, framed miniature of Frederick Shaw, born in England 1821, died 1827.
- 42. Shaver, M. A. (Chelsea)—Flat-iron heated by charcoal, used by Mrs. Jared Shaver; pair epaulettes, gray with blue border; pair pistol holsters; leather bullet pouch; lantern used by Jared Shaver, trackmaster M. C. R. R. 1845; flute used by M. A. Shaver in Chelsea Band; iron instrument used by Frank James; three brass horns used by

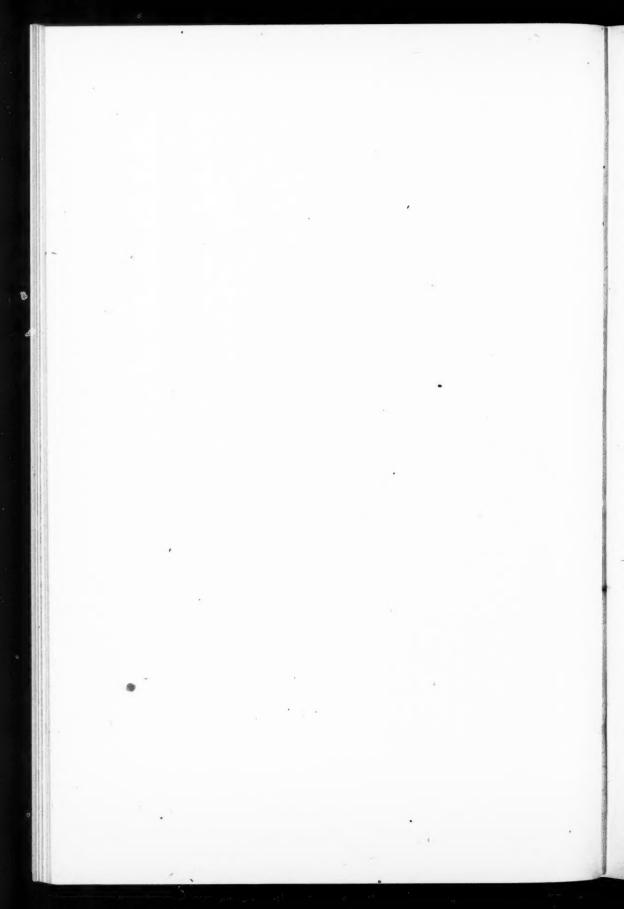
- M. A. Shaver, Stockbridge Band 1855; cabbage cutter used by O. B. Ginier.
- 43. Sheets, Mrs. George (Lansing)—Shells; six sponges; brush marked Palmetto; starfish; handled basket; beads, small hats; sea-urchin; specimens of sea moss; child's Chinese slippers; bead basket; sea beans; stuffed alligator; rattlesnake skin; wood ornament; sponges; specimen of onvx; specimen of coral; wild flowers; photographs.
- 44. Simon, H. B. (Cadillac)—Indian skinning-stone.
- 45. Snell, Mrs. Laura (Lansing)—Democratic Expounder, published in Marshall, Calhoun County, June 3, 1848, by Henry C. Bunce.
- 46. Spencer, Mrs. Mary C. (Lansing)—New England Courant (two pages), Boston, printed by Benj. Franklin, Queen Street, February 11, 1723,—facsimile printed September 17, 1856, on a press formerly used by him; old white pitcher made in Louisiana, among first attempts at pottery in America.
- 47. Stephenson, J. H. (Marshall)—Harper's Magazine, vols. 39-46; State Manual, 1913; manual of short-hand 1855; bound book, 1832, Protestant Episcopal Pulpit; Walton's Key to Arithmetic, 1865; temperance tracts by Dr. Benj. Rush; smoked glasses worn by Orpheus C. Kerr 1865; black walnut bracket; burnt wood placque.
- 48. Stevens, Mrs. Ella J. (North Adams)—Oil portrait of her great grandfather, Hon. Ethel Judd, representative Hillsdale County in 1850.
- 49. Three Rivers (city of)—Presented at Midwinter Meeting, 1920, hammer and iron dish.
- 50. Waterbury, Mrs. Jane K. (Lansing)—Picture Mt. Pleasant Indian; petrified stocking found in Macomb County near Romeo; brandy bottle taken from an English gun-boat after battle of Lake Erie; Indian red-stone pipe with carved wooden stem; crayon portrait of Hon. J. C. Waterbury, father-in-law of Senator from Macomb County; stuffed owl; Bohemian glass bottle; Indian relic.
- 51. Whitney, E. C. (Portland, Ore.)—Odd Fellows seal; splint

basket made by Northport Indians; badge Pan-American Exposition; 14 tickets for Odd Fellows' Excursion to Centennial conducted by Grove & Whitney, 1886; one bill, 1874; bulletin 1875.

- 52. Wing, Charles R. (Monroe)—Paper, The Daily Citizen, published at Vicksburg, Miss., July 2, 1863, on wall-paper by soldiers of the Civil War.
- 53. Woodworth, Fred C. (Lansing)—Heavy glass beer mug used as weapon in saloons, and large glass goblet, both confiscated property under dry law.



PAPERS



THE SPECTRAL FLEET

By WARREN W. LAMPORT, Lake City, Mich.

OVER the waters they come and go; Crowding the waves they glide to and fro; Swept by the urge of the voiceless breeze, The spectral fleet of the inland seas.

Some, as they pass in the mystic light, As the foam of the rolling waves are white; And some are as somber and dead and dull As the folded wing of the gray seagull.

They are the ships that we hail no more, The sail-winged crafts of the days of yore; Pioneer ships that gave us our best, These glorious States of the Middle West.

Over them many a season crept,
And many a storm in its fury swept;
But steadily on they plowed their way,
They loved the storm as the child loves play.

Their hulks now lie deep under the wave, As the men who sailed them sleep in their grave; The voyage is ended, their day is gone; The day of the swifter steam draws on. Yet in my dreams I see them go; Led by the Griffin they pass to and fro; Swept by the urge of the voiceless breeze, The vanished ships of the great five seas.

ROMANCE AND ADVENTURE ON THE ONTONAGON Rein

By H. M. Powers

ONTONAGON

HAD you been standing on the east bank of the largest stream of water that empties into Lake Superior on its south shore, where the historical old village of Ontonagon now stands, one bright June morning about 200 years or more ago, you would, no doubt, have observed a beautiful Indian maiden gracefully paddling her bark canoe to the opposite shore. When about midstream this maid attempted to dip up a drink of water with a gourd which she held in her hand, but the gourd slipped from her fingers and sank beneath the waters. Then you would have heard the Chippewa word On-to-na-gon for the first time, which translated means "My bowl is lost."

This was the Indian legend related to the writer by an aged Indian when we arrived here over 40 years ago, in answer to our inquiry as to the meaning of the town's name, and we have never forgotten it or heard it disputed. This, then, is how Ontonagon got on the map. How it has remained there is another and a longer story. Surely, no town on the shore of "Gitchie Gummie" has had as many ups and downs, mostly downs, as has this "burg."

The history of Ontonagon dates back to the 16th

This paper was prepared for the meeting of the State Historical Society at Escanaba in 1916. Since that time the writer is deceased (died April 1, 1918).

century, years before those noble Jesuit fathers, Allouez, Menard and Marquette, made their appearance, enduring all kinds of hardships and privations at the risk of their lives to spread the word of God among the children of the forest. These men not only spread religion among the aborigines, but they explored the territory through which they passed and brought back to civilization the first intelligent reports of the existence of copper and iron along the shores of Lake Superior.

There, however, appeared in Paris as early as 1636 a book by one Lagarde, which contained much valuable information regarding the copper deposits on the shores of this greatest of inland waters, showing that some adventurous explorer had preceded these devoted and intelligent men. Other missionaries and explorers followed and the reports went out to the world of a fabulously rich country where not only copper and iron was found in abundance, but the precious metals were reported to be plentiful. The first two English explorers to reach this point were Alexander Henry and Capt. Jonathan Carver, but there is a doubt in the minds of historians as to who was the first to coast along the shores of Lake Superior. Mr. Henry, however, wrote a book of his travels on his return to England, in which was the following reference to Ontonagon:

"On the 19th of August [1765] we reached the mouth of the river Ontonagan, one of the largest on the south side of the lake. At the mouth was an Indian village; and at three leagues above a fall, at the foot of which sturgeon were at this season so abundant that a

gented geton

month's subsistence for a regiment could have been taken in a few hours.

"But I found this river chiefly remarkable for the abundance of virgin copper, which is on its banks and in its neighborhood, and of which the reputation is at present more generally spread than it was at the time of this my first visit.

"The copper presented itself to the eye, in masses of various weight. The Indians showed me one of 20 pounds. They were used to manufacture this metal into spoons and bracelets for themselves. . . . The Piwatiz, or Iron river, enters the lake to the westward of the Ontonagan; and here, as is pretended, silver was found while the country was in possession of the French.

"On my way [back to Mackinac], I encamped a second time at the mouth of the Ontonagan, and now took the opportunity of going ten miles up the river, with Indian guides. The object, which I went most expressly to see, and to which I had the satisfaction of being led, was a mass of copper, of the weight, according to my estimate, of no less than five tons. Such was its pure and malleable state, that with an axe I was able to cut off a portion, weighing 100 pounds. On viewing the surrounding surface, I conjectured that the mass, at some period or other, had rolled from the side of a lofty hill, which rises at its back."

This same explorer, in 1771, with a party of miners returned to the mass and attempted to penetrate into the hill with the expectation of finding the lode, but so slow was his progress that he was forced to give it up in the summer of 1772 and return by boat to the Sault.

The next man of note to visit this famous copper rock, which the Indians worshipped and guarded, was Dr. Douglass Houghton, Michigan's first geologist. This was in 1830 and he was accompanied by General Cass. At this time he went prepared with chisels and cut off and took away some specimens. While engaged in this work he broke two of his chisels which he left on top of the mass. While making his geological survey in 1840 he again visited the spot and found his broken chisels just as he had left them nine years before.

Dr. Houghton was drowned in the autumn of 1845, when approaching Eagle river in a small boat, a sudden storm arising, and before his frail craft could find a landing place on the rock-ribbed shore, it capsized and all on board went to the bottom save one man. Science lost one of its brightest minds and the State of Michigan suffered an irreparable loss for not only was a well stored mind lost forever, but his maps and final report, which would have been treasured, were never recovered. Later his remains were recovered and taken to Detroit, where they were finally interred in the Jacob Houghton lot October 27, 1852.

We sometimes think that Ontonagon might have remained an Indian village for many years were it not for this famous mass of copper whose reputation had reached every mining camp in the world, and men were anxious to visit it, for the presumption in many minds was that where copper so pure was in such abundance, silver also must be plentiful, and the most valuable metal, gold, must also exist here.

This, no doubt, was what induced James K. Paul,

the founder of Ontonagon, to stack his tools at Plattville, Wis., where he was working in the lead mines, and propose to his friend, Nick Miniclier, a half-breed guide, that they proceed to the Ontonagon River on Lake Superior and take possession of this treasure. Miniciler, being of an adventurous disposition and a well trained woodsman, jumped at Jim's proposition and the two started out through the forest, knowing full well that if they traveled due north they could not miss reaching the shore of Lake Superior. The trip consumed many days of weary walking, but they finally reached the mouth of the Montreal River and proceeded down the beach to the mouth of the Ontonagon. which point they reached on May 2, 1834. They erected a small cabin near where the Greenwood Company saw mill stands now, and then began to inquire of the Indians, whom they found loth to give any information, about the copper rock, as they were taught from childhood that the great Manitou would be displeased if they told its exact location.

Nothing daunted, however, Paul and his guide started up the river and after a few days' search came to the mass on the SW ¼ of Section 31, Town 50, Range 39 West. But the finding of the mass was only a small part of the work before them. Paul, however, was not the kind of a man to be discouraged easily, so he set about preparing a way to bring the mass of copper to the mouth of the river. This, of course, was a herculean task, especially when it is remembered that the banks of the river at the point where this mass then lay are high and thickly wooded and the machinery he had to work with was of the

crudest kind. Roads had to be cut and a high bluff scaled, but, with the aid of a team of mules, a capstan and several Indians, whom Miniclier had induced to assist them, they succeeded in getting it to a point in the river below the rapids where they built a raft and floated it to this point. Just at this time, when he thought he had gotten over the worst of his difficulties. Major Walter Cunningham, a Government engineer. accompanied by a Mr. Eldred, appeared on the scene and in the name of the Government demanded that Mr. Paul hand over the treasure. But Jim thought it was a bluff and producing all the artillery in camp he declared that the man or men who took that mass of copper would have to do it over his dead body. officer saw that he had a determined man to deal with and, as he was far from his base of supplies. Paul might start an Indian uprising and slaughter the whole party, so they compromised with him, Mr. Eldred paying him \$1,800, and later on \$400. Mr. Eldred afterwards received by an Act of Congress \$5,654.98.

The mass was then taken by boat to Detroit and from there shipped to Washington, where it now rests in the Smithsonian Institution. There, Mr. Alfred Meads, editor of the Ontonagon *Miner*, located it in the year 1881, when in the Capital on a visit, and found it was dusty and neglected with no marks to designate where it came from. Before leaving the building he made it his business to look up the records, and finding the proper custodian he wrote an inscription to be placed on the mass of copper and then found our Congressman who promised to see that it was prop-

erly inscribed. This we suppose has been done. Its exact weight is 3,708 pounds.

The success which attended Paul's first venture must have affected him, much as the copper stock speculating does some of the present day investors, for it seemed to give him a mania for locating masses and we have many times sat and listened to him relate his "'arly" adventures in search of the red metal. Paul was a Virginian by birth, but had never had the benefit of an education, being unable to read or write, and his frontier life had not improved his English or his manner of expressing himself when in anger, for, although he was one of the kindest hearted men that we ever met, he was vicious when aroused.

One of his varns, which he always told with a great deal of gusto, was about an adventure he had with an Indian whom he said was "stringing him." The son of the forest had made Jim understand that he knew where there was a mass rich in copper and silver, which, for a certain consideration, he would take him to. party started out one bright morning in August with sufficient provisions for a five days' trip. On the third day out Mr. Paul became impatient and, through the interpreter, whom he had brought along, he demanded of the Indian what he meant. The interpreter replied. "That he (the Indian) in his dreams the night before had consulted his Great Manitou and he had told him not to show the white man the copper rock." Jim says, "I told the interpreter to tell that d--d Injun that I had also 'insulted' my Manitou and he told me to give that d-d Injun the devilest lickin' he ever had. At that," he said, "I reached for a sapling near by and the Injun took to his heels. I expect he is running yet for I never saw him since." The party started back for Ontonagon, but being without a compass and clouds obscuring the sun they became bewildered and finally came out on L'Anse Bay, from which place they made their way back to Ontonagon. This cured Jim of the copper craze and he settled down to business running a tavern and general stopping place, which was known as Jim Paul's "Deadfall." He afterward laid out the present townsite, sold lots and erected the Paul House on the corner of Michigan and Chippewa Streets, which for years was the popular hotel of the village.

Mr. Paul died in this village on May 1, 1881, at an advanced age, having the proud distinction of marketing the first lot of copper from what is now the greatest copper mining camp in the world, and we hope some day the mining interests of Ontonagon County may place at the spot where the mass was found a copper tablet or monument bearing a suitable inscription to the memory of the man who brought it to market.

Since Paul's feat Ontonagon County has experienced several mining booms, but not until the present time has it taken on what to all appearances seems substan-

tial and good for a long era of prosperity.

There is an old "saw" that every cloud has a silver lining, and it might come to pass that the cloud which has hung over Ontonagon's mineral prospects for lo these 50 years may be full of silver, now that the metal is selling at a good price, and the country, which is the pioneer in copper mining, may prove to be the first to develop a real silver mine. Surely the men who put

their money into the Iron River silver district 40 years ago were not doing it blindly, as the assays of the rock taken out of the shafts, still in stock piles at these old properties, contain much of the metal.

But this was not the only sign of silver in the county. There have been vuggs of native silver cut into in the copper mines which the world never heard of, but some of the men who delved down deep in the bowels of Mother Earth have taken care of the white metal believing that it was their "rake off," as the gambler puts it. It was certainly surprising how capitalists from all parts of the country became interested in this Iron River silver district during the time the excitement lasted. Company after company was organized till it seemed as if the people had gone crazy and a repetition of the gold excitement in California during '49, only on a smaller scale, was being enacted. Prosper Pennock was the owner of a piece of land on which the Mammoth Silver Mining Company did considerable work. Capt. Thos. Hooper, of Cresco, Iowa, was in charge of the work at the Scranton Mine. A reduction works was erected on Iron River and a townsite platted by the late Capt. Daniel Beaser at the mouth of the same stream, which was named Silver City, and lots were selling fast when the crash came in 1874. Then occurred the drowning of Judge Edwards, of Marquette, and Capt. Mellen, of Ishpeming, when the steamer St. Clair burned off Fourteen Mile Point in July, 1875. This caused a cessation of work at several of the properties, these two men being leading spirits in the organization and operation of several of the companies, and their deaths had much to do with the shutting down of the mines that fall.

It however was proven beyond any question that silver exists there and no doubt in the not distant future it will be given another test, but this time under different conditions and more modern methods of mining and milling, when we are sure success will attend those interested.

The splendid showing made by the White Pine Copper Company at their property in these same Porcupine Mountains has awakened owners of land in that vicinity to a realization of the mineral value of the district and capital is only awaiting an opportunity to

begin exploring the lands.

The latest reports from the Onondaga Exploration are certainly very optimistic, and if the showing is half as good as reported the future of the Porcupine Mountain district is assured. And for this activity in this district the people of Ontonagon County can thank the management of the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company, who several years ago began exploring in this region where others had labored for 50 years without success. It was a colossal undertaking and meant an immense expenditure of funds as well as long years of labor before it could be put on a paying basis, provided copper was found in paying quantities.

But the diamond drill was brought into play and the cores showed well at the point where White and Parker and Capt. Hooper had struck the ledge back in 1880, but could not interest capital owing to the isolated position of the property and poor methods of

transportation.

The entering of this big company into the Porcupine Mountains we regard as the turning point in the copper mining industry west of the Ontonagon River. There are other mines in this county that are making good, notably the Mass, Lake and Victoria. three are today paying their way and the Adventure and Michigan will soon be in the same class, as they all contain the same lodes and there will be still other mines in this county. But up to the present time there never was a mine opened up in Ontonagon County and made to produce in so short a space of time as the White Pine. By this we do not want to be understood as intending to detract from or belittle the efforts put forth by the men who entered this county in search of mines and found them when the county was without transportation facilities, for to them should be given the honor of having opened the way for the development now under way. They are the ones who stood the hardships and privations of Lake Superior pioneering and denied themselves many of the necessities, but they were strong, courageous men and would have won out here had conditions been different. Many of the men who did the pioneer work in the mines of this county have passed to the Great Beyond, but their descendants are prominent in every mining camp in the world.

But mining is not the only industry that is advancing in Ontonagon County. The Cloverfield of Clover Land is making rapid strides in an agricultural way. And in this our county is a pioneer also; for when our copper mines ceased activities after the Civil War, those of our people who remained here were driven to tilling the soil for a living. Very few of them were experienced farmers, but the soil of the Ontonagon Valley was so fertile that it soon earned the title of the "garden spot" of Lake Superior.

Recent comers to the county will be interested in knowing that the Ontonagon Agricultural Society was organized in 1867, the first annual fair being held in this village on October 20 and 21, 1868, at which a good display was made of winter and spring wheat, rye, barley, peas, beans, apples and the various varieties of garden truck, besides a fair display of livestock.

As early as 1857,300 bushels of potatoes were planted in one township, which produced 12,000 bushels and sold at \$1.60 per bushel. Five different fairs were held, one at Rockland in 1870, and the last one in Ontonagon Village in the year 1872. At this time it must be remembered the entire south portion of the county through to the State line, comprising what is now Gogebic County, was a howling wilderness. The sites of the cities of Ironwood, Bessemer and the beautiful Lake Gogebic were inhabited only by the bear, the wolf and the deer.

As late as 1882 the writer took the State census for Ontonagon and Carp Lake Townships, consuming 30 days. We left here on the first day of June with Charles Oley, an expert woodsman, for a guide and proceeded to the Nonesuch Mine, where we found two families, Capt. Hathaway and "Sandy" Ferguson. The Captain was keeping "Sandy's" time and "Sandy" was looking after the machinery. Neither was overworked. From there we made our way over the Porcupine Mountains to the shore of Lake Superior, and

followed the beach through to the mouth of Black River, where we "hit the trail," reaching the present site of Bessemer in due time, where we encountered the first camp of a right-of-way crew building what was then the Milwaukee, Lake Shore and Western Railroad, now the North-Western Railroad.

The Gogebic Range had been proven up and the railroad was reaching out for the ore traffic, which many Ontonagon people thought would be shipped from this port, but the railroad kept right on to Ashland, and since then millions of tons of ore have been shipped from that Wisconsin harbor. But we did not prevent the building of the road although we threatened to when many of the foreigners who could not talk our language refused to answer the 17 questions it was our duty to propound to them. Oley, who was one of the best scouts that ever went fishing or hunting, had been deputized before leaving here, and when the foremen of some crews would get "gay" at the delay occasioned by the slow method of getting the information required, according to the rules laid down by the State census department. Charlie would display his big tin star and brandish his firearms to enforce the law. Those acquainted with Oley in his lifetime can understand how far he would go to make his bluff stick.

Although there was no human habitation south or west of Greenland and Rockland, we succeeded in getting 1,500 names before reaching Watersmeet. But it took us 30 days to complete our work, returning home footsore and weary. At that time the Brule River Railroad operated between here and Rockland, William Heitka, now on the main line of the C. M. &

St. P. Ry., was conductor, and "Billie" and his twicea-week train looked good to us, after walking over the military road from Watersmeet.

Ontonagon's greatest resource at the present time and from which it is deriving the greatest benefit, is its lumbering industry. Many years ago some wag standing on the highest peak of the Porcupine Mountains and gazing out over the vast forest to the east and south remarked that "this is a great wooden country." That man spoke wiser than he knew. Ever since the year 1855, when the first saw mill was built by Capt. John Parker, at about the point where John Hawley's mill now stands, lumbering has been carried on in this county, and scarcely an impression has yet been made on the supply. Expert lumber estimators tell us that there is still standing in this county 3,000,000,000 feet of mixed merchantable timber. 100,000,000 of this is white pine, 50,000,000 of which stands in a solid body. There is no finer tract in the State of Michigan. It was not until about 1874 that lumbering to any extent was carried on here and then it was outside capital, men from Wisconsin, who realized that the pine on the Ontonagon River was worth looking after. Our own people could see value in copper mines, but did not appreciate the white pine which covered the banks of the Ontonagon.

At the present time [1916] we have two saw mills, the Greenwood Lumber Company and John Hawley's, with the prospect of the Norton Lumber Company, whose plant was destroyed by fire a few years ago, rebuilding.

Within a short distance east of this village, this latter company owns a tract of timber with a railroad running into it. To the west of the village the Greenwood Lumber Company, the Diamond Lumber Company and Spies-Thompson Company have camps located and are carrying on extensive logging operations by the aid of the Ontonagon Railroad, which has been extended into the White Pine location.

And with all this denudation of the forest there is still this great body of timber left standing, all tributary to the village. It is safe to say that at the present rate of cutting the supply will not be exhausted for 50 years. That's why Ontonagon offers such splendid inducements for the establishment of wood-working factories of all kinds, as well as paper mills, tanneries, stave and hoopmills. Our forests have scarcely been disturbed, our mineral lands merely scratched over, and our farming industry is only in its infancy. It is a well known fact that Ontonagon has made greater progress in an agricultural way during the past 10 years than it did in the previous 50, and the next 10 years will be a greater surprise to the people of this end of Michigan.

The farming settlements of Green to the west of the village and the Flint Steel and Fire Steel settlements to the east are growing fast, as is also the territory between here and Rockland and Greenland.

Intending settlers have but to see the land to be convinced that there is no more fertile soil in the Northern Peninsula. Every family which settles here means that several more are going to follow soon, as the reports the first arrivals send back are always encouraging.

Mrs. Powers, writing in Feb., 1920, states that the Onondaga Exploration has shown nothing of commercial value; that the Greenwood Lumber Co. was the only one then operating, and that the Norton Lumber Co. has not rebuilt.

NEW ENGLAND MEN IN MICHIGAN HISTORY

By Wm. Stocking, Historian and Statistician, Detroit
Board of Commerce

THE ordinance of 1787 which dedicated the Northwest Territory to education and freedom, though finally presented to the Continental Congress by Nathan Dane, was mainly the work of Manasseh Cutler, a Massachusetts minister, and Rufus Putnam, a Massachusetts soldier. From the time when Michigan was first organized as a Territory under its provisions, New England cut a large figure in its business and government. In 1823, when the Territory was first given representative government, the Governor, the Territorial Secretary, the first delegate in Congress, all four judges of the Supreme Court, and a majority of the Territorial Council, were men of New England birth. Every New England State contributed men who aided in building up this commonwealth during its formative period.

One little corner of New Hampshire was conspicuous for its contributions to the material and political affairs of Michigan. Lewis Cass was born at Exeter, in that State, October 9, 1782. He started for the Northwest Territory in 1801, crossed the Allegheny Mountains on foot, studied law at Marietta, O., and practiced there and in Zanesville till 1812, when, as colonel of the Third Ohio Militia, he accompanied General Hull's army to Michigan. He was appointed Governor of the Territory in 1813, and for nearly half a

century thereafter he was Michigan's most conspicuous figure in public life. Among the most important services he rendered was his securing the establishment of a system of Territorial roads radiating from The Territory had suffered much from the representations of Government surveyors, who were sent here with a view of locating bounty lands for soldiers. They were instructed to survey the land from the southern boundary northward for a distance of 50 miles. Their report described the country as an unbroken series of tamarack swamps, bogs, and sand barrens, "with not more than one acre in a hundred and probably not more than one acre in a thousand fit for cultivation." As a result of this and other similar reports the bounty lands were located farther west and south, and the settlement of Michigan was greatly retarded.

Governor Cass knew, better than almost anyone else, the falsity of these reports, for he had traversed the country from the Ohio River to Saginaw Bay on the north, and from Detroit to Lake Michigan on the west. He had helped cut the army path through the wilderness from Urbana, Ohio, to Detroit in 1812. He had gone over the trail from Detroit to Saginaw, and he was the first white man who ever rode over the trail that led from Detroit to Fort Dearborn, the present site of Chicago. With a view of counteracting the effect of these reports and of opening up the country, he secured Government appropriations for the inauguration of a system of roads connecting Detroit with various distant points. At the terminus of one of these roads has since grown up the city of Port Huron;

of another, Saginaw; of a third, Grand Rapids, and a fourth terminated in what is now the city of Toledo. But by far the most important road was that stretching westward, traversing part of the second and part of the first tier of counties, to the shore of Lake Michigan, and ultimately reaching across corners of Indiana and Illinois to Fort Dearborn. It was along this highway, long known as the Chicago Turnpike, that many of the thriving towns in Southern Michigan were established. This was one side of Gen. Cass' contributions to the welfare of the Territory and State. He was Governor from 1813 till 1831, conducted wide explorations and made important treaties with the Indians. He was a member of cabinets under two Presidents, was minister to France, was thrice elected to the United States Senate, was the Democratic candidate for President in 1848, and might have been nominated again in 1856 had he not refused the use of his name.

In the little old hill town of Bedford, about 30 miles from the birthplace of Lewis Cass, was born, December 18, 1813, Zachariah Chandler. He attended the little brick school house near the family homestead and the academies of Pembroke and Derry, taught school one winter, clerked in a store in Nashua, and in 1833 moved, with his brother-in-law, to Detroit and opened a general store. Three years later he bought out his partner, and for 20 years after that conducted a business that laid the foundation of a large fortune. He worked hard, slept in the store, lived economically, kept a good stock, was his own salesman and collector, and was good at both, and was the first merchant in

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Detroit who sold \$50,000 worth of goods in a year. He finally became a wholesaler of dry goods exclusively, secured a trade and an acquaintance throughout the State, went into politics, was elected Mayor as a Whig in a strongly Democratic city in 1851, made a remarkable run as the Whig candidate for Governor in 1852, helped organize the Republican party in 1854, and succeeded General Cass in the United States Senate and in the political dominance of Michigan March 4, 1857.

What Cass had done for land travel Chandler sought to do for water transportation. The natural channel at the entrance to Lake St. Clair was narrow and winding, and even with the light travel of those days an occasional iam at the flats added to the risk and cost of navigation. Through the instrumentality of Senator Cass a small appropriation had been secured from Congress, and a straight channel had been cut through the shoals at the mouth of St. Clair River. was only 150 feet wide and 9 feet deep. Its banks were not protected, and it was not at all adequate to the demands of even the moderate commerce of those Mr. Chandler on entering the Senate directed his energies toward securing a canal that should be adequate not only to the existing needs of navigation, but to the future expansion of a traffic which, to his prescient thought, was of immense possibilities. first measure which he introduced in the Senate was a bill making an appropriation for deepening this channel. Through the whole long session of Congress Chandler labored untiringly for this measure. He was defeated on several motions, but finally succeeded in attaching the item to the Civil Appropriation Bill.

Then came the threat of a presidential veto of that bill unless that item was stricken out, and Chandler reluctantly surrendered. But in the last speech which he made on the measure at that session, he said, after demanding the yeas and nays on the decisive vote: "I want to know who are friendly to the great Northwest, and who are not, for we are about making our last prayer here. The time is not far distant when, instead of coming here and begging for our rights, we shall extend our hands and take the blessing. After 1860 we shall not be here as beggars."

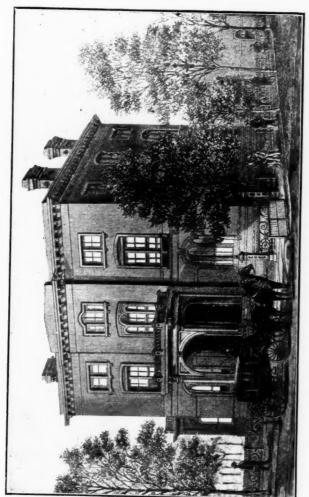
This defiant forecast proved to be prophetic, for when the Senate was reorganized in 1861, Mr. Chandler was made chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and the first river and harbor bill which his committee reported, and which speedily passed, contained an appropriation for widening and deepening the St. Clair Flats canal. This was but the beginning of his great work for the improvement of the waterways and harbors of the country. The appropriations for river and harbor improvements, and for the construction of ship canals, from the foundation of the Government till 1863, aggregated \$13,000,000. During the following 12 years of Mr. Chandler's chairmanship of the Committee on Commerce the appropriations for these purposes amounted to nearly \$46,000,000.

This was only part of Chandler's service to the Northwest. He was four times elected to the United States Senate, was chairman of the important committee on the Conduct of the War, was the trusted adviser of Presidents Lincoln and Grant, and was in the Cabinet of the latter.

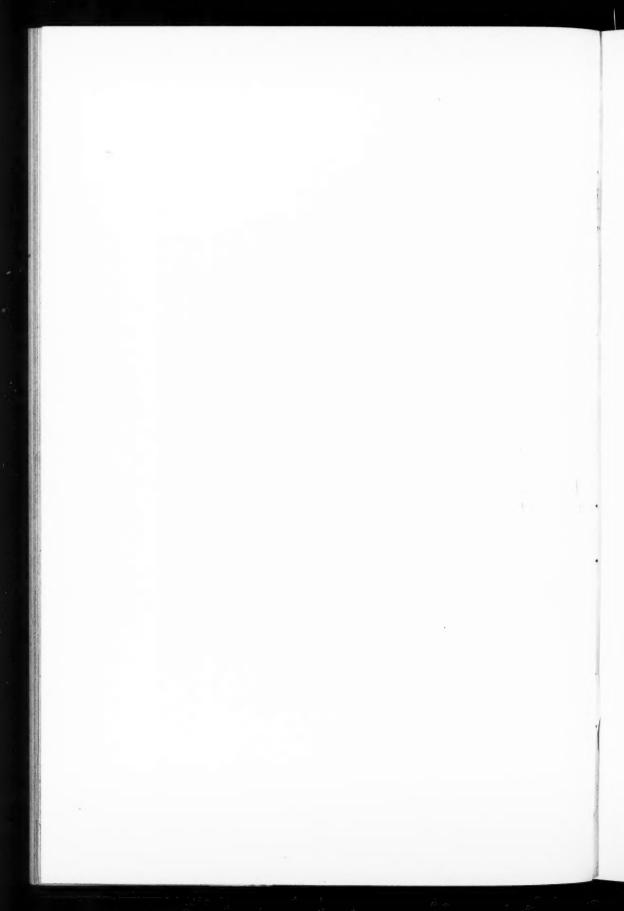
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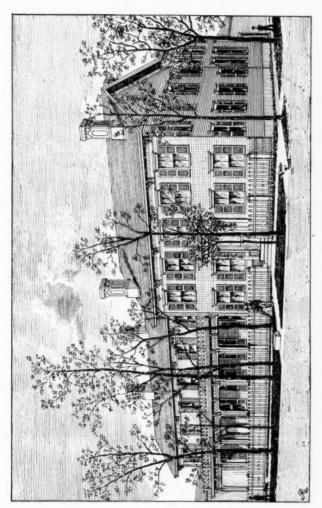
During the winter in which Zachariah Chandler was teaching school in Bedford, a Dartmouth College sophomore taught in the little brick school house which Chandler had attended as a boy. The new teacher boarded around and was ever a welcome visitor at the Chandler homestead. Between him and Zachariah there sprung up a friendship which was destined to be lifelong, and it was mainly through the influence of Mr. Chandler that James F. Joy afterward moved to Detroit. Mr. Joy was born in Durham, December 2, 1810, his birthplace being about nine miles from that of Lewis Cass. He graduated from Dartmouth College at the head of his class in 1833, took the law course at Cambridge and came to Detroit in 1836. His law practice, which soon became large and lucrative, brought him into important railroad connections, among others that of counsel for the Illinois Central, and ultimately led to his making railroad promotion and construction his chief occupation. The change came about in this way:

In 1837 the State of Michigan planned railroads and canals that, if completed, would have cost about \$15,000,000. It actually commenced two railroads of great importance,—the Michigan Central and the Michigan Southern. But it had hard luck with its internal improvement bonds, and in 1847, when, almost bankrupt, it offered these two roads for sale, John W. Brooks, of Boston, representing capitalists in that city, brought letters of introduction to Mr. Joy, and interested him in a plan to buy the first-named road. "And so," said Mr. Joy in after years, "I took the step which led me away from the noble

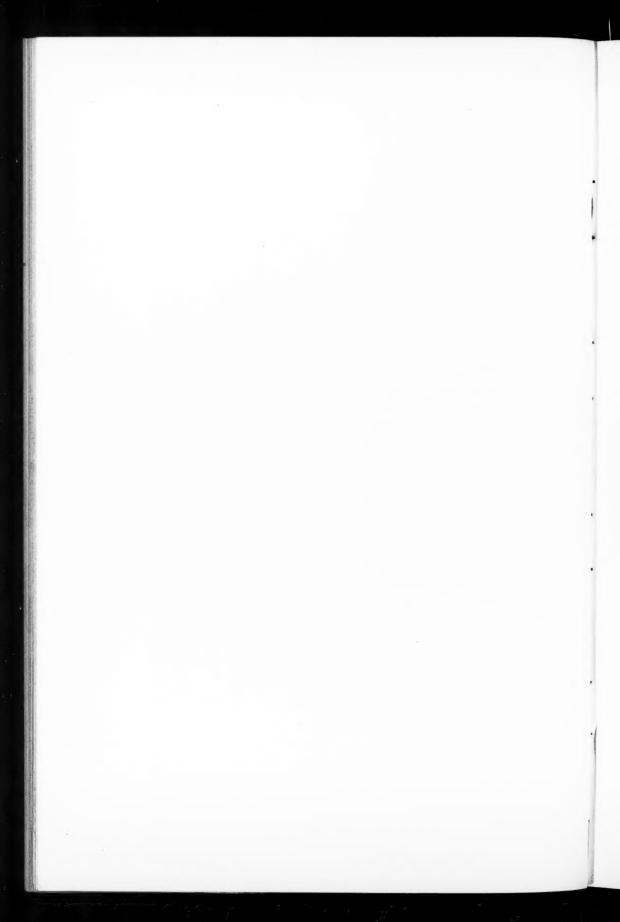


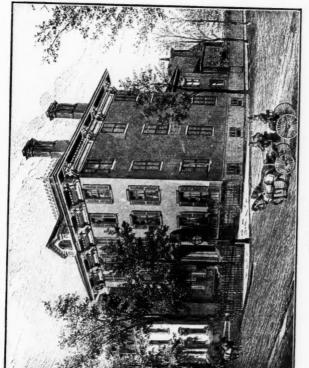
THE CHANDLER MANSION



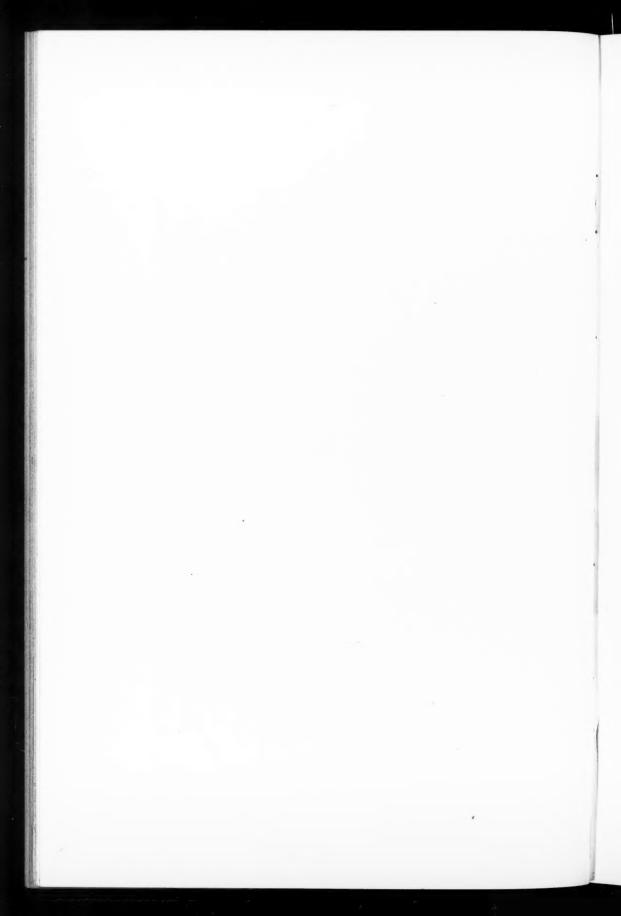


RESIDENCE OF GEN. LEWIS CASS





THE JOY HOMESTEAD





RESIDENCE OF GOV. WILLIAM WOODBRIDGE



profession of the law to become a railroad man." The Boston capitalists bought the road, making Mr. Brooks superintendent and Mr. Joy attorney. He continued in that position till 1865 when he became its president.

From his first connection with this road in 1847, for nearly half a century, Mr. Joy was identified, in one form or another, with the railroad interests of the West. He foresaw that the success of the Central must depend very much upon its anticipating other roads in the occupation of new territory, and it was due almost entirely to his efforts that a new road was built from Grand Rapids, one from Detroit to Bay City, and a third from Jackson to Niles, and that the old road from Jackson to Owosso was acquired and extended to Saginaw and the Straits of Mackinac. All these were of great value to the State and were valuable as feeders to the main line of the Central. Mr. Joy was also the chief promoter of the Detroit, Lansing & Northern, the Chicago & West Michigan, and the Kalamazoo & South Haven roads. He also became interested in the construction of the first ship canal and lock at Sault Ste. Marie. At a later period he was interested in securing the extension of the Wabash Railroad to Detroit, and was afterward president of that road. He was also the chief promoter of the plan for building the Union Depot and its approaches. His activities continued almost up to the day of his death at the ripe old age of 86.

Mr. Joy was not, like his illustrious New Hampshire neighbors, prominent in politics. He was a member of the House in the patriotic Legislature of 1861-2, and was an unsuccessful candidate for the United States Senate in the latter year.

As these three eminent citizens had almost contiguous ancestral homes, so were they near neighbors in Detroit. General Cass lived on two diagonally opposite corners of Fort and First Streets, Senator Chandler's mansion was at Fort and Second, and Mr. Joy's residence was on Fort near First.

No other section of the country contributed as much to the Peninsular State as this little triangle of territory near the valley of the Merrimac. But every New England State has furnished Michigan with one or more governors: Maine sent us Alpheus Felch and Hazen S. Pingree. Mr. Felch was born in Limerick, that State, came to Monroe, Mich., in 1830 and was elected to the first three legislatures under the Constitution of 1835. As a member of the Legislature he was one of only four who voted against the free banking bill, and subsequently, as the first examiner appointed, he broke up the system of wild cat banks in the State. He was afterwards successively Auditor General and justice of the Supreme Court, was elected Governor in 1846 and United States Senator in 1847. From 1879 till near the end of his long life he was Tappan law professor in the University of Michigan.

Hazen S. Pingree was born in Denmark, Me., August 30, 1840, and came to Detroit in 1865. It is not necessary to rehearse the incidents of his tempestuous career as Mayor and Governor. He made permanent improvements in the administration of affairs in the city, and left an enduring mark upon the tax system of the State.

John S. Barry came to Michigan from New Hampshire by way of Vermont. He was born in Amherst, N. H., in 1802, moved to Georgia, Vt., in 1824 and located as a merchant in White Pigeon, Mich., in 1831. Three years later he moved to Constantine and took up politics as a side line. He served five terms in the State Senate and three as Governor. His entry into Michigan politics was a blessing to the State. His sterling integrity, rigid economy and prudent financiering brought the State out of the depression into which the excesses of the wild cat period had plunged it.

Epaphroditus Ransom picked up his first name in Hampshire County, Mass., where he was born in 1799, carried it without the loss of a syllable to Windham County, Vt., and in 1834 brought it to Kalamazoo, Mich. He took to political life, which was indigenous to that burg, served a couple of terms in the Legislature, was associate and chief justice of the Supreme Court, was elected Governor in 1847 and after that was President of the State Agricultural Society and Regent of the University of Michigan. He then went to Kansas, as receiver in the Government land office, an officeholder to the last.

It took two States to give us Wm. Hull. He was born in Connecticut, moved to Massachusetts after the Revolutionary War, was appointed Governor of the Territory of Michigan in 1804, and served till the surrender in 1812. Of him we do not make great boast.

Henry H. Crapo was born in Massachusetts in 1804, and lived there till he was 52 years old. Lumber interests then brought him to Flint, where he soon got into the political atmosphere, which was always thick

in Genesee County. He was Mayor of Flint and State Senator, and was Governor from January 1, 1865, till 1869. His greatest distinction in the latter position was his opposition to the railroad aid craze which then swept over the State. His veto of the railroad aid measure was overridden by the Legislature, but his contention was afterwards sustained by the Supreme Court.

Rhode Island furnished Henry P. Baldwin to Michigan. He was born in Coventry, that State, in 1814. He came to Detroit in 1837, made a fortune in the shoe business, was very prominent in social and religious affairs. He was elected to the State Senate in 1860, and as chairman of the Finance Committee rendered invaluable service during a critical period of the war. As Governor from January 1, 1869, to 1873 he was especially active in fostering the State institutions.

Connecticut's chief contribution to Michigan was Wm. Woodbridge, who was born at Norwich August 20, 1780. He followed his father's family to Marietta, Ohio, in 1791, spent the next four or five years in that territory, and then for several years divided his time between Ohio and Connecticut, where he graduated from the famous law school at Litchfield. In Ohio he was prosecuting attorney of his county, member of the Assembly one term and a State Senator from 1808 till 1814. In the latter year he was appointed Territorial Secretary for Michigan, a position which he accepted with some misgiving and a good deal of reluctance. He retained that position till 1828, and was Acting Governor during the long absences of Governor Cass. He was also, ex-officio, Collector of Customs, and in

1828 became Chief Justice of the territorial Supreme Court. He held that position till the political exigencies of President Jackson's administration required the appointment of a Democrat in his place. He was one of only four Whigs elected to the Constitutional Convention of 1835, was in the State Senate of 1837 and was elected Governor in 1839, the only Whig that ever achieved that distinction in Michigan. He was United States Senator from 1841 to 1847, and in the latter year was urged by many Whig papers in Michigan and elsewhere as a candidate for Vice-President. He continued to be active in public affairs till his death at the ripe old age of 81.

Aside from their contributions to road making and other material interests of the Territory, the chief distinction of the interwoven and overlapping administrations of Cass and Woodbridge was their zeal for popular government, even when its adoption infringed the prerogatives of their high offices. Up to 1820 the Territory was more French than American, more autocratic than Republican. In 1821 Cass secured the beginnings of an elective system for territorial officers; in 1828 the Territorial Council was made elective. Between 1817 and 1824, 11 counties were organized, each with its own legislature, and the townships were modeled somewhat after the New England town meeting. It is an interesting fact that two of the most noted addresses of Governor Woodbridge were devoted to the consideration of New England character and New England influence in the West.

If the first executive officers were of New England birth and strong New England sentiment, so also were the first judicial officers. James Witherell, the first chief justice of the Supreme Court as organized in 1823, had, before he came to Michigan in 1808, practiced medicine in Massachusetts, served as a soldier in the Revolutionary War, and practiced law and served on the bench in Vermont. He was one of the three judges under the anomalous Governor and Judges plan of Michigan administration, was Colonel of the Michigan Legion in the War of 1812. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from 1823 till 1828, then Territorial Secretary till 1832. He was a hearty supporter of Governor Cass in his progressive measures.

The second Supreme Court justice appointed was Solomon Sibley, who came here from Sutton, Mass., in 1797. He represented Wayne County in the General Assembly of the Northwest Territory in 1799. He secured the act incorporating the town of Detroit, was the first mayor of the city under its first charter, was Auditor of the Territory, was District Attorney and was the second delegate from the territory in Congress. He was termed "One of the wisest and best men that ever lived in Michigan." His descendants to the third generation have been honored citizens of Detroit.

The other two justices of this eminent Supreme Court were John Hunt, who came here from Massachusetts, and Henry Chipman from Vermont. In the next decade the bench of Michigan was graced with the presence of George Morell, from Massachusetts, who was Chief Justice both of the territorial and State Supreme Courts, and Elon Farnsworth, Chancellor of the State

Court of Chancery. Intimately associated with the professional men of this pioneer period was the layman Charles C. Trowbridge, of New England parentage, though born in New York. He was private and business secretary to Governor Cass, accompanied him on some of his journeys, and was an enthusiastic chronicler of the events of that period.

It is noticeable that most of the prominent men of the pioneer period were religious as well as patriotic men, builders of the churches as well as of the State, and many of them were inheritors of the promise "with long life will I satisfy him, and will show him my salvation." Cass and Joy lived to be 86, Woodbridge 81, Trowbridge 82, Chipman 80, Witherell 79, Farnsworth, 79, Sibley 71, Felch 91. Robust in body, vigorous in intellect and strong in faith they laid broad and deep the foundations of the stately commonwealth whose blessings we now enjoy.

One of the interesting incidents of the early period was the intimacy between John Monteith, a man of New England birth and pastor of the first Protestant church in Detroit, and Gabriel Richard, the French Catholic priest. Both were liberal beyond their creeds and age, and they co-operated in civic and educational affairs. Father Richard brought the first printing press to Michigan, issued the first newspaper, and was the third delegate from the Territory in Congress. Monteith was the first president of Michigan University and Richard was the first vice-president, and the two constituted the sole teaching force of that institution for the first two years. Their intimacy is a reminder of one of the ecclesiastical amenities of later

years. George Duffield and Samuel McCoskry were intimate friends during short pastorates in the little town of Carlisle, Pa. In course of time Mr. Duffield came to Detroit as pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, and Mr. McCoskry came here as rector of St. Paul's. A parishioner of the latter wished to change her church relation, and asked for a letter of dismissal and recommendation. The rector at first refused and then demurred, but the lady was very insistent, and he finally furnished her a letter reading somewhat as follows:

"To Whom It May Concern:

"Mrs. So and So, the bearer of this note, has been for 10 years a resident of this parish and a communicant in St. Paul's Church. She now desires to leave the Church of God and join the Presbyterians." This missive caused a coldness between the two old friends.

It would be tedious even to catalogue the illustrious men who, since the formative period, came from New England to Michigan . The first Legislature after the State was admitted, that of 1837, was more than half men of New England birth, and the roll call of several subsequent Legislatures sounded like the roster of a Pilgrim society. The membership roll of the old New England Society organized in 1844 contained the names of half the prominent families in town. The list of men of New England birth in Michigan includes 11 United States Senators and over 40 members of the Lower House in Congress. Among the former was Jacob M. Howard, twice elected to the Senate, one of the ablest constitutional lawyers in that body in its best days, author of the 15th amendment to the

Constitution, which is cut in the granite shaft that marks his grave in Elmwood. Among the House members was Wm. A. Howard, whose report as chairman of the Committee on Conditions in Kansas was one of the most potent documents in rousing anti-slavery sentiment in the North.

As late as 1878 a large volume was published entitled "Representative Men of Michigan." It contained sketches of 1,158 men deemed worthy of that distinction. Of these 288 were born in New England and nearly as many more were of New England parentage. Men of that section have been at the front in religious and educational as well as in political and business affairs. Every pastor of the First Congregational Church except one during the 76 years of its existence was either of New England birth, or came here from a New England church. Many pastors of Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist churches have come from the same section.

Isaac E. Crary, the Legislative founder of the Michigan school system, was of New England birth. So was John D. Pierce, the first superintendent, who developed the system, and who was affectionately referred to by several generations of teachers and pupils as "Father Pierce." At a later period for 28 consecutive years all the Superintendents of Public Instruction were of New England birth, every State in that section except Connecticut being represented in the list. Presidents Monteith, Haven and Angell of Michigan University were New Englanders, and that section has also furnished presidents to Albion, Hillsdale, Kala-

mazoo, Olivet and Michigan Agricultural Colleges and the State Normal School.

Examination of the 1898 Year Book, Michigan Society, Sons of the American Revolution shows that of the first hundred members, taken in alphabetical order, 74 derived their eligibility to membership through New England ancestors, and in 20 of these cases a second New England Revolutionary soldier was added to the ancestral list.

Many New Englanders came to Michigan not only as individuals but in groups. The town of Vermont-ville in Eaton County was settled by a colony from East Poultney and neighboring towns in Vermont. Before they left their native hills for the journey to this far country they drew up a covenant which has the ring of the Mayflower compact. They brought with them the school and the church, and even the New England style of church architecture. They were not satisfied with a common school education, but established the Vermontville Academy, a beacon light of knowledge for all the country around.

John Perrin and his wife of Woodstock, Conn., headed a party that settled in Jefferson, Hillsdale County. This godly pair had heeded the injunction to be fruitful and multiply, for they brought with them four sturdy sons and five daughters to aid in

subduing and peopling the wilderness.

Ten families from Addison County, Vt., founded the town of Sylvan, Washtenaw County, and a colony from Royalston, Mass., first broke ground near the River Raisin at Monroe. These are only examples of a form which the early migrations took.

In many places and in many gatherings of Michigan people there is enough of New England blood and New England sentiment to voice to the motherland the tribute:

We'll love her rocks and rivers
Till Death our quick blood stills;
So hurrah for old New England
And her cloud-capped granite hills.

RECOLLECTIONS OF ZACHARIAH CHANDLER

By O. E. McCutcheon

IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO

INTEREST in the study of the life and character of Senator Chandler has lately been much stimulated by the appearance of the admirable monograph of Prof. Wilmer C. Harris, of Columbus, Ohio, The Public Life of Zachariah Chandler, published by the Michigan Historical Commission in 1917. As the years carry him farther away it becomes more and more apparent that Zachariah Chandler filled a larger place in the public life of Michigan than any other man who has so far appeared either in the State or Territory.

At the suggestion of Secretary Fuller of the Historical Commission, I submit the following notes of my personal recollections of Mr. Chandler, with a somewhat depressing sense of their meagerness, as well as a suspicion of their triviality, but with the belief that no fact in the life of such a character will be considered unimportant by the future student of history, who will wish to see him as he appeared to living witnesses.

I first saw Mr. Chandler during the political campaign of 1862. An out-door meeting was held at Albion at which he was the principal speaker. The weather was fine and he spoke in the open air. The State administration was strongly Republican, Governor Austin Blair being then in his first term. The

opposition had formed a "Fusion" party, which usually called itself a "Peace Party."

The Senator was given an enthusiastic reception and began his remarks by some sarcastic comments upon the strange character of the combination composing the "Fusion." He said that he had long since learned, and knew, how to fight Democrats, but in the presence of this extraordinary entity, he declared that he had felt at something of a loss how to proceed. He felt somewhat like the owner of a certain race horse, who, in following the tracks, came to a town where he was confronted with a challenge to run his horse against a Texas steer. Somewhat taken back by this unheard of proposition, the owner hesitated and finally stammered, "Well, I will run my horse against any horse that ever wore iron, but I don't know what that damned ox might do."

In the audience was a picturesque local character, John Hare 'by name, commonly known as "Uncle Johnny Hare." Mr. Hare was a small farmer, an English immigrant, gifted with a rude and pungent wit, a glib tongue and no end of assurance. He stood well forward, and, presently, began to interrupt the speaker with questions and comments. This brought on many passages to and fro, in the nature of "give and take," to the yast amusement of the crowd, Mr. Chandler himself joining heartily in the laughter, and when the chairman would have suppressed his persistent interlocutor, he would by no means hear of such a thing.

To the intuitive penetration of a boy of 17, the first impressions of the Senator were his stalwart proportions and the abounding strength and energy, of which he was the living embodiment. He was then 48, in the prime of his manhood, stood squarely upon his feet, and, incidentally, he was very well dressed. He gestured somewhat, but not profusely, and in a manner manifesting vigor rather than grace. His hands were more in repose than moving and held together with the thumbs and forefingers joined and the remaining fingers closed. There was some vigorous moving of the head and swaying of the body, in effective emphasis of the points made in his discourse. His eyes were large and expressive and he rolled them about and contorted his features at times in an extraordinary manner. He "made faces" most effectively, for denunciation or sarcasm or ridicule, as his theme might require, and, after the accident of a gas explosion in his Detroit residence, in which his entire face was severely burned, he would now and then exhibit an almost ferocious cast of countenance. Altogether he was a most effective and convincing public speaker, but for the graces or conventions of eloquence and oratory, no one need look to him.

I next saw him at Albion during the campaign of 1864, when General McClellan was running on the Democrat ticket for "vindication," and on a platform which assumed that the war was a "failure."

It was easy to talk on the Republican side in 1864. The tremendous facts of the closing year of the war were in the making. The Mississippi ran its turbulent course unvexed. The picturesque mountains and beautiful valleys of northwestern Georgia had witnessed Sherman's triumphal progress to Atlanta and, already,

the ear of prophecy began to hear the boys singing "the Chorus from Atlanta to the Sea." The quiet confidence of the nation in General Grant grew big with portent as the summer faded into autumn. While all that was going on the Democrats were seeking converts to their Chicago platform, which resolved, in substance, that the war was a failure and ought to be stopped.

Under the stimulus of a wealth of material and intensely in earnest in his belief that the war should be continued with the utmost vigor, Mr. Chandler was a power upon the political platform in that campaign, but I find my historical information and personal recollections of that momentous year somewhat intermingled, and it is difficult to disentangle them.

At one point in his address, after he had paid some scathing "respects" to the "failure" plank of the Chicago platform, he said: "Now let us suppose what is not a supposable case, but just for the sake of the argument we will indulge the supposition," then rolling his eyes and screwing up his face in a grotesque manner, he added, "that McClellan is elected." The crowd went wild with delight over this demonstration.

I did not see him again until he spoke at Albion during the campaign of 1868. It should be noted, at this point, that Mr. Chandler, like Bob Toombs, was never "reconstructed." He said "Rebel," and scorned to say "Confederate," as long as he lived, and, when on the platform, he pronounced the word "Rebel" with a peculiar and sinister unction, which was immensely expressive. In the pre-convention search for a candidate to run against General Grant, some

Democrat paper had stated, that what the party wanted was: "Anything to beat Grant." Mr. Chandler took the phrase: "Anything to beat Grant," as the text of a considerable part of his address and declared that it was the old cry of the "Rebels" heard all through the war.

Taking up the career of General Grant at Belmont, where his command was first under fire, and where, as the Senator declared, the "Rebels" ran "helter skelter through the brushwood" and over the sand dunes yelling "Anything to beat Grant," he indulged in a carnival of ridicule, tracing General Grant to Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Vicksburg, Chattanooga and so on to the Potomac and James Rivers, enlarging upon each incident, and having the "Rebels" running and yelling in each case, "Anything to beat Grant."

With Mr. Chandler now 40 years in his grave, we are doubtless not concerned with the ethics of thus "rubbing it in" to a fallen enemy, but, truly, the "Bloody Shirt" as a political banner was a mighty rallying point in those days. In the same address he mentioned another political phrase, current at the time. He had dwelt somewhat upon the efforts of the "Rebels" to destroy the Union and the mountainous sacrifices made necessary to preserve it, "and now," he cried, "they say, 'let us clasp hands across the bloody chasm;' "pronouncing "chasm" with the "ch" soft as in "chair" or his own name.

On that occasion he was the guest of Hon. Samuel V. Irwin at the Irwin residence, on South Superior Street. The following morning I had an errand at Marshall, and took the bus at the old Albion House for my

train. The vehicle was pretty well filled, but we were driven first to the Irwin home for Mr. Chandler. As Mr. Irwin came out he glanced into the rear door of the bus and expressed some doubt as to there being room for more passengers. But there was a general "moving up" and presently the Senator was seated opposite myself. He immediately told a story of a man, who, under similar circumstances, looked into a crowded bus and asked: "All full inside?" whereupon a comfortably seated passenger answered: "I don't know how it may be with the others, but that last clam pie did the business for me."

I did not see Mr. Chandler again until the time of the memorable political battle at Lansing, in January, 1875, when he went down to defeat before a combination of Democrats and recalcitrant Republicans, who chose Judge Isaac P. Christiancy of the Michigan Supreme Court to succeed to the senatorship. I was then residing in Iosco County, and, having business in Lansing, I arrived there a few days before the close of the contest. With the causes of Republican disaffection the present purpose has no concern. It is sufficient to say that it existed. The story is well told by Mr. Harris and may be read in other places.

These party conditions were reflected in the November election. Mr. Harris calls it a "tidal wave" (p. 126). The Senate had 18 Republicans and 14 Democrats, the House 53 Republicans and 47 Democrats. Political excitement in Lansing was at fever-heat. The lobbys of the Lansing House and the Old Capitol were crowded from morning till late at night. Wild rumors were constantly floating about of bribes,

"jobs," and combinations, and one heard a constant flood of denunciation of the Republican "bolters" and "traitors." There was much said about the "Luce incident," which is explained by Mr. Harris (p. 131). In substance it was that Chandler had cheated Cyrus G. Luce, of Branch County, out of the nomination for State Treasurer. It proved a decisive factor in the election. Branch County was solid against Chandler and it was said: "Branch County killed Chandler" (Harris, p. 130).

My personal recollections center mainly about the Joint Convention of Wednesday, January 20. The night previous had been filled with intense excitement and anxiety. There were rumors of various combinations, including the one which finally succeeded, but the parties thereto kept their own counsels so completely that nothing definite was known on the outside until the vote was taken. The Chandler forces maintained an appearance of cheerfulness and contended that at the final "showdown" enough of the "bolters" would desert the Fusionists to save their chief. The sensation of the roll-call was the vote of Representative Garfield of Kent County. He was old, and suffering from a recent illness. He declared that he yielded to 412 petitioners and a "lobby twice as large" and voted for Chandler. (Harris, p. 129.) During the roll-call many members and spectators kept tally and, as soon as the last name was called, it was known that Chandler had lost. Men looked at each other and nodded in silence or spoke in low whispers, as the atmosphere of suppressed sensation became more and more tense. Seconds were minutes

in that suspense, which was broken (but the torture increased) when a Chandler man sprang to his feet and changed his vote to another candidate, then a second and a third and more in quick succession and the thrill of an impending stampede ran through the assembly. During this time Mr. James H. Stone, Secretary of the Senate was, with an appearance of calmness, casting up the count preparatory to the announcement. He was something of a politician and known to be a staunch Chandler man. It was freely charged at that time that he deliberately worked slowly in order to aid the attempted stampede. It seemed as if the charge might be true. But the stampede was doomed to failure, for at the critical moment Senator William L. Webber, of Saginaw, doubtless the strongest personality in the Legislature, rose and addressed the chair. His seat was in the middle of the hall near the front and he turned about and faced the audience. I have no recollection of a word that he said and, certainly, his words were very few. He was probably out of order, but no one thought of that; his powerful presence, the embodiment of coolness and commanding self-possession, instantly brought men to themselves and the danger was over. The announcement was made. There were 63 votes for Mr. Chandler and 68 for Judge Christiancy.

"Old Zach" had at last met his Waterloo. So men thought and said. But in fact the apparent defeat of Mr. Chandler introduced him to other fields for the exercise of his great powers, where he became a larger national figure than at any previous period of his career. I called at the Chandler headquarters during the afternoon of the day of his defeat. His rooms were then filled with "The Faithful," who were "throwing the victors," and, incidentally, meting out vengeance as they poured the vials of their wrath upon the heads of "The Bolters." Mr. Chandler preserved his calm and wore his habitual smile, but behind it was a grim background, which revealed the severity of his chagrin and the keenness of his disappointment.

I next saw him in 1879 when he was re-elected United States Senator. I was then a Representative in the Legislature from the Iosco District. The "Christiancy Tragedy" had progressed to the resignation of the senatorship by the distinguished but illfated ex-justice. His resignation was officially announced to the Legislature by Governor Croswell early in February and the election took place on February 18th. There was substantially no opposition to Mr. Chandler. It was not necessary then, nor is it now, for any one to admit that a mistake was made in 1875, at least so far as he was concerned. There was much regret and sympathy expressed for Mr. Christiancy. But as to Mr. Chandler, his defeat in 1875 did him no harm. He had "come back" in a most unmistakable manner. He had been chairman of the National Republican Committee in 1876, and Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Hayes, and in every way loomed a greater figure in the national life than ever before. Two weeks after his re-election he delivered in the Senate his famous denunciation of Jefferson Davis, which at once took rank with the most celebrated philippics of all time.

There only remains to be said that I well remember

the morning in the following November, when the dispatches carried the news to a startled nation that Mr. Chandler was no more. The story has often been told of how he spoke in Chicago the evening before to a vast audience and with his accustomed vigor, went to his hotel and his room, when suddenly and without a struggle his stormy and spectacular career ended.

I am constrained to preserve at this point an incident, which I did not see, but which was related to me by a trustworthy gentleman, who claimed to have been an eve-witness. I am unable to give the date or the occasion of the circumstance, but think it must have been shortly after the elections of 1878, when for the first time since 1856, control of both houses of Congress passed to the Democrats. There was an informal political gathering in Detroit and Mr. Chandler, happening to be present, was called out for a speech. Taking the platform and advancing briskly to the front and without an introductory word, he elevated his right arm, raised himself upon tip-toe and threw himself forward until his hand struck and clutched the carpet in front of him. Accompanying this movement, he exclaimed, slowly and with great force and vehemence: "The Rebels have captured Washington," pronouncing the word "Washington" at the instant when he grasped the carpet.

My informant declared it one of the most dramatic incidents he had ever witnessed.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE CLEVELAND-CLIFFS IRON COMPANY

By J. E. JOPLING
MARQUETTE

THE Cleveland Iron Mining Company, which was succeeded by the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, was founded 70 years ago. A group of business men in Cleveland, Ohio, formed in 1850 an association to conduct explorations for iron ore and buy lands in what is now known as the Marquette Iron District, which borders on Lake Superior. At that time comparatively little was known of the region surrounding the lake. The canal at Sault Ste. Marie had not yet been constructed and the white population consisted chiefly of fur traders with a few explorers for copper and iron. Under the law of 1818 permits for mining

This paper was prepared by Mr. J. E. Jopling, of Marquette, Chief Engineer of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, with the approval and co-operation of the president and the "agent," or general manager of mining operations of the company. It is valuable, not only as the history of one of the oldest and largest business enterprises in northern Michigan, but also because it is the history of the earliest and of typical iron-mining operations in the Lake Superior field—the most important iron-mining district in the world. This paper was read at the annual meeting of the Marquette County Historical Society, at Marquette, Mich., January 11, 1921. It should be understood that the Lake Superior iron cre district comprises four principal ranges: the Marquette (the first to be worked), the Menominee (the second to be worked), the Gogebic-all in Michigan, although the last two have extensions into Wisconsin; and the Mesaba in Minnesota. The Marquette range lies about a dozen miles back from Lake Superior, and its shipping-point is Marquette. Since the commencement of mining operations in the Michigan district, about 400,000,000 tens of iren ere have been mined.-L. A. Chase, Head of the Department of History, Northern State Normal School.

operations had been issued by the United States Government and by 1843, after a succession of treaties, the title of the Indian Tribes had been extinguished in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. A few township lines were run in 1844 when some iron ore was noted. In 1845 the discovery of ore was made at what is known as the Jackson Mine and the company formed to work it had constructed three miles east on Carp River a forge in which to smelt this ore in 1847.

The lands upon which the old Cleveland mines are situated was acquired from explorers who had settled upon them. Certain rights in these lands had been purchased by the Marquette Iron Company, which had also built forges in Marquette on the shore near the foot of what is now known as Baraga Avenue. A dispute arose as to the title of the mines and this was finally settled in 1853 when the Marquette Iron Company was merged into the Cleveland Company. The name of the Marquette Iron Company was retained for several years.

Articles of association of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company were filed March 29, 1853. The capital stock was \$500,000 in 20,000 shares. The incorporators were John Outhwaite, Morgan L. Hewitt, S. Chamberlain, Samuel L. Mather, Isaac L. Hewitt, Henry F. Brayton and E. M. Clark with offices in Cleveland. The forges in Marquette were operated for a few months until they were burned down and were not rebuilt. Developments in the Marquette District in the early days were slow, owing to lack of communication and the scarcity of labor. It is recorded that in 1851 there were less than 150 persons

living in the county, and that in 1849 only three sailing vessels and five propellers, as the steamers were called, arrived in Marquette.

In 1852 a survey for a railway called the Iron Mountain Railroad was made by the men who next year formed the Lake Superior Iron Company. The mine owners objected to the proposed rates which made it difficult to raise the necessary capital to build the railroad. The project was delayed and this led to the construction by the Cleveland and Jackson companies of what was known as the Iron Mountain Railroad at a cost of \$120,000. This was also called the plank road, although never built as such. Upon the grade of the road longitudinal sleepers were laid down and strap rails fastened upon them, over which cars were pulled by mules. This line was operated with great difficulty for two years only and until 1857 when the Iron Mountain Railroad, which was built parallel to it, was put in operation. The railroad line between Marquette and Eagle Mills was relocated in 1873 and part of the abandoned grade is now used as the County Road.

An ore dock had been built at Marquette by the Cleveland Company. This was enlarged and connected with the railroad. The dock was operated for many years by the company until it was sold in 1882 to the Detroit, Mackinac and Marquette Railway Company, which is also now part of the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway system. The dock was torn down many years ago; the bank which formed the approach can be seen at the southeast corner of Front Street and Baraga Avenue. In 1854 there were

mined by the Cleveland Company 4,000 tons of ore, part of which was made into blooms at the different forges in the vicinity of the mines and part at the forges of the Marquette Iron Company, which had been acquired the previous year. In the same year, 1854, over 1,000 tons of Cleveland ore were shipped down the lakes, being unloaded at Sault Ste. Marie, carted past the rapids and loaded again into vessels which plied on Lakes Huron and Erie.

The canal at Sault Ste. Marie having been opened in June, 1855, an outlet was obtained for the ores of Lake Superior and in that year the Cleveland Company made the first shipment of ore through the canal consisting of 1,449 tons, which was consigned to furnaces in Ohio and Pennsylvania, preceding the shipments of the Jackson and other mining companies by one year.

Mining operations were first conducted east of Ishpeming near what is known as "Jasper Knob" and close to the County Road where the outcrops of ore had attracted the early explorers who settled on the land. Masses of broken ore were to be found covering the hill sides and this furnished much of the product of the mines in the early years when the shipments were small. Several of the outcrops of the deposits consisted of solid high grade hard ore which led the explorers to believe in an almost unlimited supply for ages to come. They had no idea of the wonderful growth of the mining industry and could not realize what a small part these deposits would represent in the shipments of later years.

The miners at first consisted of men attracted from the lake districts by reports of mineral discoveries, but before long it was necessary to seek among the immigrants at the eastern ports, men accustomed to this class of work. The Cornish tin and copper mines had passed the high point of production and the miners who were seeking other fields began to be employed in the Lake Superior copper country, and soon came to the iron district as well. Germans, too, who had worked in the mines of that country, came in great numbers. There followed immigrants from other countries of northwestern Europe, some of whom were skilled in mining, but for the most part the labor obtainable was unskilled.

The early settlers had to put up with great hardships. The scale of living was not nearly as high in those days and men came mostly from foreign countries where it was hard to make a living and great poverty existed. On arriving in the Lake Superior country they found only a few small settlements consisting generally of camps built of logs. Later on they built log houses for themselves and their families. Roads were especially bad, and in winter there was scarcely any means of communication. Nearly all of the food supply had to be imported and this consisted generally of pork, flour, molasses, tea, etc. Mining equipment was of the crudest type. Hand drills and hammers were used to put down holes for blasting. The ore was loaded into carts or wagons and hauled by horses or mules to the railroad. Some years elapsed before boilers were needed to provide steam for hoisting and pumping.

From 1853 to about 1880 mining operations were conducted in open pits under these conditions. The

workmen who were living in log houses gradually replaced them by frame structures upon lots which they had acquired. The settlements were in small clearings in the forest which covered the Upper Peninsula. The necessities of life were obtained from company stores which gradually gave way to independent dealers as the towns sprung up.

Financial conditions in the United States had a direct influence upon the stages of development. Civil War, which lasted from 1861 to 1865, at first had a depressing effect on the iron industry, chiefly due to the loss of men who enlisted. Beginning with 1862 the iron business revived and high prices were obtained which lasted after the war until the panic of 1873, which was brought about by undue expansion of all industries. It was not until 1880 that the shipments reflected a considerable increase over the year of the panic. The Republican party in Congress passed tariff bills which gave protection to the growing iron industry in the United States, greatly stimulating all forms of manufacture of iron. This was the chief reason for the increased shipments of iron ore from the period beginning about 1880.

The specular and magnetic were the first ores mined and it was not until later that the value of the soft ores of the district was recognized. It is stated that Mr. Stephen R. Gay, who had constructed the Pioneer Furnace at Negaunee in 1858, was the first to point out to the Jackson Iron Company the value of the soft ores, which at that time they were wasting in their open pit operations. Nearly all the ore shipped from Lake Superior is what is known as soft hematite,

mostly containing about 10 per cent of moisture. The ore now shipped contains in its natural condition from 50 per cent to 55 per cent of iron. The specular or hard ores are a variety of hematite which contains but a small percentage of moisture and usually about 60 per cent in iron, but this grade constitutes a small part of the total shipments. Still smaller amounts have been shipped of magnetite and of limonite or yellow-colored ore. Hard ore was the most desirable in early days but now furnaces are built to make use of the soft ores.

The iron-bearing series of sedimentary rocks in Michigan consist mostly of jasper containing varying proportions of silica and iron, usually in the form of hematite. These rocks belong to the Huronian series of the Algonkian system which overlies the Archean or earliest known. Associated with this jasper and forming part of the same series are to be found the deposits of ore. The hard ores occur at the top of the jasper, while the soft hematites are found either at the bottom, on the footwall of slates or quartzites, or else they rest on eruptive dikes which cut the jasper. The whole formation is usually tilted and in many cases faulted or broken. The bodies of ore are irregular in shape and are seldom found in a continuous line. so that exploration is nearly always difficult and expensive. The thickness of the jasper in which the ores are found varies from less than 100 to over 2,000 feet.

The production of ore by the Cleveland Company in 1868 reached 102,000 tons, or a fifth of the total Lake Superior district shipments. In 1880 it amounted to 206,000 tons, or a tenth of that for the district, which general proportion it held until 1900 when the greatly increased shipments from the Mesaba Range reduced the proportion. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company now ships annually about 3,000,000 of the 60,000,000 tons from the Lake Superior district.

In 1870 the population at the mines of Ishpeming was 6,103, while that of Negaunee was 3,254 and Marquette 4,617. In 1873 out of 600 men employed at the mines there were the following percentages of nationalities:

Irish	31
Cornish	27
Swedes	18
Canadian French	5
Americans	5
Germans	4
Norwegians, Danes and Scotch	10

Common labor was paid \$1.80 a day, while the average for the men employed at the mines was \$2.12. Some of the ore was being taken out by contractors who received more than this. The wages remained about the same for many years. The average mining cost in 1870 was estimated at \$2.64 per ton. Most of the mines were owned by the companies working them. Considerable investment had been made in these properties, which had to be repaid out of the profits of the ore. It was estimated that 50 cents a ton represented this cost, making with other items a total cost of \$3.50 for the ore on board cars at the mine. The profits were from 50 cents in small to \$1.50

per ton in large and well managed operations which could be conducted more cheaply. Some mines were upon lands belonging to fee owners not holding stock in the company. In this case to the mining companies were granted leases which provided for a payment per ton of royalty so-called. This amount was

usually 50 cents a ton for high grade ore.

Open pit mining of ore was the common method. The sand and boulders were first stripped off the deposit. To loosen the ore, blasting was necessary, which at first was done by the use of black powder, but after 1873 nitro glycerine was generally employed. Holes two inches in diameter to receive the powder were drilled by hand to a depth of 22 feet, although 15 feet was the common depth. Later, where the deposit dipped under the capping, underground quarries were formed. To reach the ore, inclined skiproads were built, upon which the ore was hoisted to surface. In commenting upon the method of mining, it is stated in the Geology of Michigan in 1873 that at this time iron ore could not be mined by strictly underground methods at a profit in Lake Superior, nor would it be for some years to come owing to the expense of deep shafts and rock drifts which would be necessary to reach isolated bodies of ore. In the same report it is mentioned that the Burleigh rock drill had been used to reduce cost in work of this character and that underground mining might be made to pay by improved machinery.

To reduce the cost of drilling for a blast in the pits, the Annular diamond drill was introduced in 1869 with some success. Holes by this means were put down to a depth of 60 feet but the machine was not in common use. In 1870 it began to be used for exploring purposes.

Mineral Resources, by Mr. A. P. Swineford in 1876 states that two steam Wood & Wearing steam drills had been ordered for the Lake Superior Iron Company. By 1880 Rand power drills were in common use at the mines, as also was the electric light. introduction of improved machinery led to permanent buildings and at the Cleveland mines the Brownstone engine house and shops near the County Road were erected in 1882. The former contained hoisting machinery for all the various pits. The Cornish pump was used and underground operations begun. shafts were deepened and purely underground methods of mining by rock drills and dynamite followed. shafts, or skipways, through which the ore was brought to surface, were still constructed on the incline of the footwall.

Mining of soft ore was begun at what was known as the Cleveland Hematite Mine about 1877. Mining by the caving method was first adopted in Lake Superior district at this mine about 1884, according to the records of the Lake Superior Mining Institute.

Operations at this period included workings at the various Cleveland pits known as the School House, Saw Mill, Incline and No. 3 shaft. Later was added the underground operations at the Moro Mine.

In 1886 explorations were commenced on the north shore of Lake Angeline, followed in 1887 by diamond drill holes put down through the ice which proved the existence of a soft ore body under the lake. In 1888 the Lake shaft was started and the following year mining was begun. The method first adopted was of mining rooms in the ore and leaving an equal amount in pillars which were supposed to be strong enough to hold up the capping underlying the lake. Square sets of timber were used to replace the ore taken out. This method had progressed until 1892 when it was decided to pump the water out of Lake Angeline. This was done, but the mud at the bottom of the lake gave considerable trouble in mining. The system of mining was changed to the caving method, then generally being adopted throughout the Lake Superior district for the underground mining of soft ores.

The Cleveland Iron Mining Company decided that it would be necessary to increase its shipments of ore to keep pace with the needs of the furnaces of the United States. In 1890 there was purchased by a group of the stockholders of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company the stock of the Iron Cliffs Company, upon which were the working mines called the Cliffs Shaft, Salisbury, Barnum and Foster. This control was then merged with the Cleveland Iron Mining Company into a new corporation which was incorporated May 9, 1891, and called The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company. Pioneer Iron Company, subsidiary of the Iron Cliffs Company, was operating a charcoal blast furnace in Negaunee, constructed in 1858, the first blast furnace in the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, and the second in Michigan. The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company thus became the owners of the valuable properties of the Cleveland Iron Mining Company and the Iron Cliffs Company, whose lands and mines being in close proximity to each other made a homogeneous ownership of lands, constituting the largest and most important area of mineral lands in the Marquette district.

The Iron Cliffs Company had been formed on September 15, 1864. Its incorporators included Mr. William B. Ogden, of Chicago, and Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. This company purchased 38,000 acres of land in Marquette County, which were part of the grant for the construction of the canal at Sault Ste. Marie. Upon the completion of the canal, the superintendent, Mr. Charles T. Harvey, had moved to Marquette and had interested these men in the development of the iron resources. Messrs. Tilden and Ogden had also been instrumental in building the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, particularly a branch line which was opened from Escanaba to Negaunee in 1864. Mr. Tilden will be remembered as the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for President of the United States in 1876.

Besides developing the mines above mentioned, the Iron Cliffs Company had attempted opening a number on a large scale to the south of Negaunee and Ishpeming along what is now known as the Cliffs Drive. A railway branch was built as far as the Foster Mine and a blast furnace called the Iron Cliffs constructed near it in 1873. A number of open pits were begun at considerable expense, but the grade of the ore was not high enough to enable a profit to be made. At the time of the sale of the Iron Cliffs Company, the president was Mr. John H. Abeel, who had succeeded Mr. William H. Barnum, the well known chairman of the

Democratic National Committee. Mr. Alexander Maitland, of Negaunee, had been the agent since 1881, succeeding Mr. E. B. Isham and Mr. T. J. Huston. Major T. B. Brooks, who was the agent for the first few years, had written the geology of the district for the State in 1873.

Previous to 1890 the Cleveland Company's agents had included Mr. James J. St. Clair and Mr. J. C. Morse from about 1863 to 1882, and Mr. D. H. Bacon until 1886. Mr. F. P. Mills, whose father had been an early superintendent at the mines, succeeded Mr. Bacon, and after 1891 became agent for both the Cleveland and Iron Cliffs Companies. He was succeeded in 1896 by Mr. M. M. Duncan.

In the panic of 1892, which was caused by an overexpansion in the United States similar to that of 1873, nearly all the mines were closed down and in 1895 the only ones working at Ishpeming were the Lake and Salisbury.

As business revived in 1896, the Moro, Saw Mill and Foster mines were reopened and in 1897 the Cliffs Shaft was also pumped out and operations were resumed.

The Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company bought a onequarter interest in the Lake Superior Iron Company in 1897 when the Boston stockholders sold out. The remaining interest was purchased by the Oliver Iron Mining Company, which is operating the property.

In 1899 it acquired a one-fourth interest in the Regent Iron. Company at Negaunee, which held a lease on the Buffalo, Queen, Blue and Prince of Wales mines.

This group, which produced in all 8,000,000 tons, was operated until 1916 when the lease was surrendered.

The Lucy Mine at Negaunee was purchased in 1902 from the Pendill Estate and was operated until 1912.

In 1898 the Company bought the half interest in the Arctic Iron Company of Negaunee, which had been owned by Mr. William P. Healy.

The Michigamme Mine, owned by the Michigamme Company, which had opened it in 1872, was taken under lease and operated from 1899 to 1901, when it was again closed down. The Volunteer Mine at Palmer was also leased and operated during 1899 and 1900.

In 1899 the Imperial Mine at Michigamme was also leased by the company and operated intermittently until it was surrendered in 1919. The firm of Pickands, Mather & Company shared this operation with the company.

In 1899 the company decided to extend its operations by the development of mines on its own property and also on leased land. Extensive geological surveys were made, which were followed by purchases and leases of large holdings. The Maas Mine was acquired in 1901 from George J. Maas and others at Negaunee and in subsequent years extensive developments at this property were made. The Maas Mine began to ship in 1907.

At about the same time the renewal of the Negaunee Mine lease was purchased and this company took charge of mining operations in 1904. The Negaunee Mine was incorporated and the Lackawanna Steel Company shares in the operation. The equipment of

this mine is of permanent construction. The shaft is lined with concrete and has steel dividings. The buildings are of brick. The first permanent ore stocking trestle in the district was built of steel and concrete construction at this mine.

In 1901 the company became interested on the Gogebic Range by leasing the Ashland Mine at Ironwood, which was surrendered in 1913. In 1905 the Iron Belt Mine was added, besides a number of explorations on that Range.

Explorations were begun also on the Mesaba Range in 1902 and the Crosby Mine purchased and opened. This was operated both as an open pit and as an underground mine. The ore is now being concentrated at the Washing Plant erected in 1916.

At the same time (1902) the company acquired the lease of property in the Gwinn District, 20 miles south of Negaunee, and opened the Austin and Stephenson mines. The Princeton was purchased in 1905 and extensive explorations resulted in the opening of the Gwinn, Francis and Mackinaw-Gardner mines.

At Gwinn a model town was constructed. It was laid out by Mr. W. H. Manning, the well known land-scape architect. Here the company prepared the site and built streets and sewers and constructed a number of buildings, such as the hotel, bank and stores; also a number of houses were erected for its officials. Lots were sold to individuals who built their homes and the company put up a number of houses which were sold to the men. A hospital was built and through the generosity of Mr. W. G. Mather, the president of the

company, a club house for all the employes was erected.

In 1905 explorations east of Negaunee showed ore at great depth at what is known as the Athens Mine. A shaft was sunk to a depth of 2,490 feet and completed in 1917. The Athens Mining Company is a separate organization, in which others besides the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company are interested. The equipment is of the same permanent construction as at the Negaunee Mine.

At the time of exploring the Athens, diamond drilling was started in what is known as the North Lake District and resulted in the discovery of the Morris-Lloyd and Barnes-Hecker mines. The Chase and old Dexter properties were also explored and worked, but later the leases were surrendered. In that district the company built a number of houses for its employes and constructed a club house for them similar to the one at Gwinn.

In 1906 the company extended its explorations into the Crystal Falls and Iron River districts, which resulted in the opening of the Spies Mine in 1916. Other ore deposits found in these districts have been leased but not yet opened.

Also in 1906, plans were made for the development of water powers in this district. First there were installed steam turbines in 1909 at Negaunee and Gwinn, together with a transmission line on steel towers to the mines, which was followed by hydro-electric developments at the rivers of the Au Train in 1910, of the Carp in 1911, and at the plants on the Dead River in 1916

and 1917. The use of electric power at the mines has replaced almost entirely that of steam.

The Jackson Iron Company was purchased in 1905 by the C. C. I. Company. At this time all the large and rich known ore bodies had been exhausted and only the lean, hard and soft ores were being worked. The C. C. I. Company erected a monument at this property bearing a tablet commemorating the discovery of ore on Lake Superior. In buying the Jackson it acquired lands which included the old charcoal furnace at Fayette in Big Bay de Noquette, Lake Michigan.

In 1912 the Republic Mine was purchased. The workings in ore which had been followed from surface are now over 2,000 feet deep. It had been opened in 1870 and its high grade hard ore was in such great demand that operations have been continuous through the various depressions in trade. It is to be noted that in 1880 the water power of the Michigamme River was utilized and machinery was installed which furnished compressed air to this mine.

The Angeline Mine at Ishpeming was nearly exhausted of its high grade ore in 1914 when it was bought by this company at the sale of its property. It had been organized November 11, 1865, as the Pittsburgh & Lake Angeline Iron Company. Mining had been commenced on lean ore outcrops south of the Lake but about in 1882 developments showed up the large bodies of unusually rich hard and soft ores mined since that date. This mine is now producing a small tonnage.

In 1916 the Holmes Mine at Ishpeming was opened and the Meadow and Fowler mines on the Mesaba Range were acquired.

In 1919 the leases of the Wade and Helmer mines on the Mesaba Range were acquired jointly with the Struthers Furnace Company.

In the same year the Mesaba-Cliffs Iron Mining Company was formed with certain ore consuming interests to operate leases on the Great Northern Ore Company's holdings in Minnesota. The Boeing, Hill and Trumbull mines are being opened and worked as open pits and a washing plant has been completed. Furnaces are being erected at Warren, Ohio, by the Trumbull-Cliffs Furnace Company to use part of the ore from these mines. The North Star and Bingham properties have not yet been opened.

Besides the extensive developments in mining operations of the C. C. I. Company, it acquired and constructed a number of other industries.

In 1895 and 1896 the Lake Superior & Ishpeming Railway from Ishpeming to Marquette was built in partnership with the Lake Angeline Company. A wooden ore dock was erected at Presque Isle near Marquette. In 1912 a dock of concrete and steel was constructed. This dock is 1,200 feet long, 54 feet wide and 75 feet high from the water. The 200 pockets have a storage capacity of 50,000 tons. At the end of 1919 there had been shipped from the docks a total of 38,000,000 tons of ore. The railway owns 32.2 miles of line and the equipment includes 20 engines and 1,150 cars.

In 1901-2 the Marquette, Munising & Southeastern Railway, owned by the C. C. I. Company, was constructed and absorbed the Munising Railway which had been built from that town to Little Lake. The

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line was extended to the mines at Gwinn, 1906, and a branch line built from Marquette to Big Bay in 1905. The total mileage including branch lines is 164.62.

At Munising a charcoal blast furnace had been operated from 1868 to about 1877. The timber lands of the Munising Company consisted of 40,000 acres and these together with other lands were purchased by Messrs. Scott and Morrison, largely through the efforts of the late Mr. Timothy Nester, of Marquette.

In 1896 the town of Munising was laid out and saw mills and a tannery built. The Munising Railway was constructed to its junction with the Ç. & N. W. Rail-

way at Little Lake from 1895 to 1897.

The railway and lands were bought by the C. C. I. Company in 1899 and a paper mill erected in 1904. Later the company established the Woodenware Company in 1911, purchased the Munising Veneer Company in 1907, and built the Sawmill in 1908.

A Y. M. C. A. building, now used as the County Club, and a hospital were gifts from Mr. W. G. Mather.

Grand Island, lying opposite Munising, was also bought by the company. It is 7½ miles long by 4 miles wide and contains 13,000 acres. It had been settled in 1840 by the Williams family. Their house was changed into a hotel and a new building erected, which, together with a number of cottages, are used as a summer resort. The Island is kept as a game preserve.

The Cleveland Company owned a number of small boats such as were used in the period from 1850 to 1890. The first vessel property was a half interest in the barque George Sherman, which had a carrying ca-

pacity of 550 tons. In 1867 additional vessel properties were acquired. A substantial addition to the fleet was made by building in 1889 the steel steamers Pontiac and Frontenac, each of 3,500 tons carrying capacity. Since that time vessels have been added which were either owned by the company or controlled by them so that at the present they own 12 vessels having a carrying capacity of 100,000 tons and operate 11 others with a capacity of 71,000 tons, or a total of 23 vessels carrying 171,000 tons. In 1919 these vessels carried a total tonnage of 3,694,306 tons, which included coal and other consignments.

The Pioneer Furnace of Negaunee became inadequate to supply the amount of charcoal pig iron which the trade demanded. It was abandoned and by 1896 the company had built a new blast furnace at Gladstone where later on improvements were added so as to utilize the by-products. Additional lands were purchased to provide hardwood for the charcoal used in this furnace. In 1901-3 a second charcoal blast furnace was constructed by the company at Marquette, where extensive additions have been made to utilize and manufacture the by-products. and the company now has some of the most modern chemical plants for this purpose.

Timbered tracts have been purchased from time to time by the company in order to provide a continuous supply of hardwood for the furnaces and timber for the mines. It now owns a very large acreage of timber lands, as well as lands containing only the mineral reservation. Extensive lumbering operations are conducted. The cut-over lands are being sold to settlers.

The C. C. I. Company in June, 1915, acquired 51 per cent of the stock of the Cleveland Furnace Company, which was operating two blast furnaces in Cleveland with a capacity of 24,000 tons a month. The Furnace Company also owned a large interest in a byproduct coke plant adjoining the furnace and of sufficient capacity for its requirements. Interests in the Kennedy and Meacham mines on the Cuyuna Range, Minnesota, were acquired through this purchase.

In 1919 the Otis Steel Company, which had been owned in Great Britain, and the Cleveland Furnace Company were merged into one corporation with combined assets according to the press accounts of \$25,000,000.

In June, 1917, the Ethel Coal Mine, West Virginia, was purchased and has been in operation since then by the C. C. I. Company.

Work was started on the coal lands in Greene County, Pennsylvania, which were purchased in 1909 and in which the C. C. I. Company, the Steel Company of Canada and Pickands, Mather & Company each own a third interest. These are called the Mather Collieries.

At Ishpeming, where most of the old mines of the company are situated, as well as at its other operations, extensive improvements have been made. Most of the building lots are held by individuals who have constructed their own homes. This system has proved of great advantage, both to the company as well as to the men, who have been able to invest their money

in permanent homes during times of good wages. Prizes are awarded for the best kept premises. Visitors have stated that there was no mining town in the United States that had such a good appearance or where the interests of the men were better provided for.

The company has taken great interest in all forms of welfare work at the mines. Club houses or Y. M. C. A. buildings have been established. Extensive landscape gardening has been made in the vicinity of all its operations at the mines, railways, etc. The mining companies of Ishpeming were among the first to establish payments on loss of life, together with a benefit fund for injuries received in mining. Hospitals have been provided at all the company's operations and doctors employed by the company attend to the men. The State compensation act, now, has provided rules for the payment of loss of life and injuries. Visiting nurses are employed to help the families.

Safety rules have been adopted and enforced and the mining company has not only its own inspectors but committees of the workmen are appointed at the various operations to make regular inspection for safety.

The company had for a few years a school where promising young men were given the opportunity to fit themselves for the position of shift bosses.

Dr. Morgan L. Hewitt was the first president of the company, serving for six years. He represented the company in Marquette, making yearly trips during the summers until 1855 when he brought his family and settled here permanently. He continued to serve as director and attended meetings in Cleveland until his death in 1890. The new company had to provide the funds and made no profit for the first 15 years, or until the iron business was stimulated by the Civil War.

Mr. Peter White, of Marquette, who was an important factor in the development of the Lake Superior district, succeeded Dr. Hewitt as Lake Superior director. In the early days he had been their land agent, disposing of the city lots acquired from the Marquette Iron Company. He died in 1908.

Mr. Samuel L. Mather, who was one of the original directors, became treasurer and in 1869 was elected president of the company. He died in 1890 and was succeeded by his son, William G. Mather, who has been vice-president.

Mr. William G. Mather had consummated the purchase of the Iron Cliffs Company in 1890, which led to the formation of the Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company May 9, 1891. This expansion was followed by the still greater one during the past years. Not only has the company kept up and progressed constantly by the acquisition of other mines through lease or fee ownership, but it has also largely developed the resources of Marquette and Alger Counties in the way of railroad facilities and the utilization of forest products in many different ways.

The head offices of the company are in Cleveland, from which are operated its interests in furnaces, coal mines and vessels. The Iron Mining Department's headquarters are at Ishpeming, the Land Department is at Negaunee, and those of the charcoal furnaces, the lumbering and the railways are at Marquette.

LAURA SMITH HAVILAND

By Mrs. Caroline R. Humphrey

ADRIAN

FOUR women of the United States have been honored by life size portrait statues.

The "Margeret" monument at New Orleans, La., was erected in memory of Margeret Dougherty, who used to sell cakes and buns in the streets of New Orleans. Her generosity and kindness to little street waifs endeared her to the city.

"Sacajawea," the Indian guide of the Lewis and Clark Expedition statue, with her little papoose strapped to her back, is in City Park, Portland, Ore., and was erected by the women of the world.

The "Frances E. Willard" statue stands beside Lincoln in the rotunda in the Capitol at Washington, in which every State in the Union has the right to commemorate two of her most illustrious citizens. Illinois honored herself and womanhood by selecting Frances E. Willard.

The Laura Smith Haviland statue, of finest granite surmounting a sanitary drinking fountain, is located on the lawn in front of City Hall, Adrian, Mich. Barnicot, of Quincy, Mass., is the sculptor.

Mrs. Haviland in quaker garb sits in a chair holding in her hand her book, A Woman's Life Work. Below is the following inscription:

Laura Smith Haviland Erected by the Adrian Woman's Christian Temperance Union And The Haviland Memorial Association

The statue is life size, resting on a pedestal six feet square. The drinking fountain is cut solid in first and second base, the die concaving gracefully to meet the plinth of the statue. Below the fountain are carved these words: "I was thirsty and ye gave me drink." Matt. xxv, 38. On the step below, "Dedicated June 24, 1909. Built by Maple City Granite Company." On the east side, chiseled in the granite (1808), and on the copper plate below, the following inscription: "A tribute to a life consecrated to the betterment of humanity. In 1839 she established the Raisin Institute of Learning. Fearlessly she combatted slavery, with a firm reliance on Divine protection, devoting time and means to assist those escaping from bondage."

On the west side, 1898: "During the Civil War she nursed the sick and wounded in Southern hospitals and on battlefields. Her memory is revered by our Country's defenders. She founded the State Public School for dependent children at Coldwater, The Industrial Home for Girls at Adrian owes much to her efforts."

Her quaker bonnet, dress, and cape worn in the picture which the sculptor used as a model, was donated to the State Historical Society at Lansing, also the plaster paris model from which the sculptor chiseled the likeness.

Laura Smith Haviland was born December 20, 1808, in Kitley Township, County of Leeds, Canada West (now known as Ontario). Her father, Daniel Smith, was a native of eastern New York, and for many years an approved minister in the Society of Friends. He was a man of ability and influence, of clear perceptions, and strong reasoning powers. Her mother, Sene Blancher, was from Vermont, was of a gentler turn, and of a quiet spirit, benevolent and kind to all, and much beloved by all who knew her, and was for many years an elder in the same society.

In 1815 Mr. Smith removed with his family to Cambridge, Niagara County, western New York, then a wilderness. During the first six years in their new home there was no school within three miles, and all the privilege enjoyed of this kind was a spelling lesson given daily to a small group of children by Mrs. Smith and her nearest neighbor. This privilege, with a few months in school previous to leaving Canada, proved a great blessing. Laura possessed an insatiable thirst for knowledge. She borrowed all the easy readers in the neighborhood. She read a few of her father's books, designed for more mature minds. She became greatly interested in John Woodman's history of the slave trade, of the capture and cruel middle passage of Negroes, and of the thousands who died on their voyage and were thrown into the sea to be devoured by sharks, that followed the slave ship day after day. The pictures of these crowded slave ships, with the cruelties of the slave system after they were brought to this country, often affected her to tears, and her sympathies became deeply enlisted for the poor Negroes who were thus enslaved.

One of the first of that race she had ever seen was an old man called Uncle Jeff. He seemed to serve anyone who called upon him for chores in the little village of Lockport. At one time the old man, whose head was almost as white as wool, was crying, "Gentlemen and ladies' black silk stockin's of all colors for sale," holding them up to men as he passed along the street, followed by a group of boys crying out, "Nigger, Nigger," and throwing glass and clay at him. At length he turned to these half-grown boys, looking very sad, as he said, "Boys, I am just as God made me, an' so is a toad." At this the boys slunk away. Laura felt very indignant.

At the age of 13 Laura was converted at a Methodist prayer meeting. At the age of 16 she married Charles Haviland, Jr., whose father and mother were both acknowledged ministers of the Society of Friends. tember, 1829, they removed to Michigan Territory, and settled in Raisin, Lenawee County, within three miles from her parents, brothers and sisters, with their two little sons, to share with others the privations of a new country, as well as the advantages of cheap land. there were a number of their society in this vicinity, a Friends' meeting was organized and maintained in the usual order by the society. Their family, with others, united with Elizabeth M. Chandler, who organized in their neighborhood the first anti-slavery society in our State. The subject of slavery was considered by many Friends of that day too exciting for Friends to engage in, consequently 14 of them withdrew, among them Laura Haviland and her husband.

They opened a manual labor school on their premises designed for indigent children. Nine were taken from the county house (Lenawee), and Mrs. Haviland taught them, with her four children, who were of school age. The girls were taught sewing and knitting. The boys were taken into farm work by her husband. Receiving no help from county superintendents of the poor, and not having sufficient means to continue this work after one year, they secured homes for the children. They then placed the school on a higher plane, on the Oberlin plan, of opening the school for all children of good moral character, regardless of sex or color. At that day (1837) there was not another school in the State of Michigan that would open its door to a colored person.

The students who came were mostly those designing to teach. The principals were from Oberlin during the first 12 years of the "Raisin Institute." Their abolition principles were very unpopular at that date, as they generally had from one to three colored students in their school, yet the thorough discipline given in the studies drew the young people of the best intellect from the surrounding country.

March 13, 1845, after a short illness, Mr. Haviland died, leaving seven minor children and \$700 indebtedness to his widow.

With wonderful fortitude, and reliance upon her Heavenly Father for aid, Mrs. Haviland successfully carried on her chosen work, feeling it her duty to aid the most neglected class of people, in addition to providing for her family and the continued care of Raisin Institute. Fugitive slaves found a resting place in her home, who by means of the "underground railroad" (homes friendly to slaves escaping from the South) would reach Canada, the land of freedom, where no master could claim his slave.

Mrs. Haviland made many trips to Southern States in the interest of rescue work. Her experience as related in her book entitled, A Woman's Life Work, written in 1881, is full of interest, and gives one a clear conception of what slavery was and what it

meant to the colored race to be emancipated.

In Little Rock, Ark., she spent some time in the home of a Mrs. Shears, who was very cruel to her slaves and who one day complained of the indolence of Jack, a boy of 12 years. "But I haven't got him fairly broke in vet," she said. "Don't you think after I paid \$800 in gold for that Nigger, and set him to shell a barrel of corn he spent all that day in doing nothing. iust ready to go away, when a Nigger drover brought a few he had left, and said he'd sell cheap, as it was the last he had on hand. He wanted \$900; but I told him I'd give him \$800 in gold, and at last he concluded to take it. Well, as I told you, I set him to shelling on that barrel of corn, and I don't s'pose he shelled a dozen ears after I was gone. Don't you think, that Nigger spent all that day bawling after his mother—a great booby, 12 years old. He might have some sense in his head. I gave him a dressing to begin with; for I found he'd got to know who was master. I've had him six weeks, and he isn't hardly broke in yet." A strange position she was occupying, here among the most cruel of slave holders, and they were calling her a superintendent of the underground railroad at home; and here was the starting point of their underground railway.

While returning from Arkansas on the boat she saw a couple sitting on a pile of cable on the rear deck, who had been taken from a number of their children by a young beardless boy, perhaps 18 or 20, small and slender. Noticing them frequently in tears she asked them where they were going. They said: "We don't know. Our young Massa got to frettin', and ole Massa gib us to him and some money an tole him to go. We lef three nigger chillen behin', never 'spects to see 'em ag'in; I wish he'd buy a plantation somewhere so we could go to work; 'pears like thars no comfort for us poor people, only when we's got work an' stops studyin' so much."

Some of the slaves were white, straight auburn hair, blue eyes and perfect Caucasian features without a vestige of African descent that could be detected.

After her return to Raisin Institute there came to her home a man who had been six weeks from Kentucky and had not dared to make his condition known to any one, white or black, until he saw a colored man of whom he inquired for Mrs. Haviland's house. She told him that his coat and pants were too ragged, and that she must repair them. As he had no second shirt, she took one of her son's, gave him a couple of towels, soap, and a pail of warm water, and told him to take off his coat for her to mend, while he went upstairs to the room over the kitchen to change his shirt. He hesitated about taking off his coat, until she told him that he must, saying, "I am not your mistress, and yet you must mind me." Tears started as he slowly drew it

off, when the torn and bloody shirtsleeves revealed the long scars and a few unhealed sores on his arms.

"Are these marks of the slave-whip?" she asked.

He nodded assent, while tears were falling.

"When was this done?"

"Two nights before I lef."

"What was your offense?"

"It's what I got for runnin' off; an' I fainted an' master dragged me in my cabin, and didn't lock me in, 'case I's so weak. I reckon he thought I's safe. But I got an ing'on to rub over the bottoms of my shoes so the dogs couldn't foller me, an' I got four loaves of bread and a big piece o' boiled meat, an' crawled into de barn an' tuck dis hay an' buffalo robe for my bed, an' dragged it into de woods, and tuck my best frien', de Norf Star, an' follered clean to dis place."

"Aunt Laura," as she was called, did not fail to reap the hatred and animosity of the slave-holders, and placards were distributed offering a reward of \$3,000

for her capture.

The 75,000 men in arms called for at the first by President Lincoln in 1861 were not sufficient to suppress the slave-holders' rebellion. Seventeen of the students of the Institute enlisted for the bloody conflict of Civil War.

After having sold Raisin Institute and being released of the \$15,000 indebtedness resting upon it, she offered her services as nurse to the suffering and dying in camp and hospital. With a free pass from President Lincoln to Cairo and return, and free transportation for garments for freedmen, and hospital supplies for soldiers, she left her home on her errand of mercy.

From Cairo she went to Island No. 10, near Memphis, taking with her supplies to the freedmen's camp of 3,000. When she asked an old man who came to the camp if he knew that President Lincoln had proclaimed all slaves free, he expressed his surprise and said:

"No, Missus, we never hear nothing like it. We's starvin' and we come to get somfin' to eat. Dat's what we come for. Our people home tell us Yankees want Niggers to kill; an da boils 'em up in great cauldrons to eat case da's starvin'. But all de white men gone into de army, an' lef' us all wid Missus an da locks de bacon up for di sojers, an' gib us little han'ful o' meal a day, an' we's got weak an' trimbly. An' I tole my people we's gwine to die anyhow, an' we'd try de Yankees."

They were all surprised at the idea of freedom, and could hardly credit the fact until their own people confirmed what she had told them. Rations were given the hungry company at once.

In Kentucky, Aunt Laura saw a large square block of iron, weighing 60 or 80 pounds, to which was attached a ring. She inquired of a colored man what it was for. He said: "That belonged to our plantation, and when master had a mind to punish us he ordered us locked to that block, and from one to a dozen of us sometimes were locked to it with a long chain; and when we hoed corn we'd hoe the chain's length, then the one next the block had it to tote the length of the chain, and so on until we did our day's work. Since we've been here we've seen some of our masters chained to that same block and made to shovel sand on that fortification yonder. There were

40 of us that belonged to our plantation standing in this yard looking on."

There were also hand-cuffs, chains, shackles, and other slave-irons in the collection. One woman said: "My ole Missus come las' week to get all 55 of us back again and she tried mighty hard to get us to go back wid her. Den she went to General Grant, an' he say, 'If your people want to go back they may.' Den she try us again; but not one would go, 'case we knows her too well—she's mighty hard on us. Den she went back to the General an' begged an' cried, and hel' out her han's and say, 'General, dese hans never was in dough—I never made a cake or bread in my life, please let me have my cook.' General say, 'I can't help you madam, if your cook wants to go wid you, she can, but she is free, an' can do as she likes about it,' an' she went off cryin'; an' we could jus kiss de groun' General Grant walks on ever since."

A Freedom's Relief Association was organized in Detroit, supplies were gathered and taken by Mrs. Haviland to Arkansas, Vicksburg, and Baton Rouge. While doing mission work in New Orleans she met a Creole lady who called to see her, and who could converse a little in English. The Creoles in New Orleans generally spoke French. This madam was a woman of wealth and position, and well pleased with the freedom of the slave. But usually every plan was devised to drive the refugees back to their old plantations.

When Mrs. Haviland started for home, General Hunter said to her, "I am glad you have been in the army so long, and I am glad you went so far, and I will explain that order. You have observed movements of troops from one place to another, just on the eve of battle. These are matters you are not to report; but the wrongs you have met you may proclaim on your arrival at home from the housetops." This she did on the rostrum, and in her book, A Woman's Life Work.

At Chicago, appeals were made to the Soldiers' Aid Society and Christian Commission for aid in the freedmen's department, on account of the great distress in Kansas after General Price's raid through Missouri, followed by Colonels Lane and Jennison, who drove thousands of poor whites and freedmen into that voung State. She went with Mrs. Lee, of Hillsdale, as an assistant, and took with her a carload of supplies and \$400 in money, \$298 having been placed in her hands by friends in Adrian. During the month of December, they relieved 444 families. The Freedmen's Aid Commission of Michigan consented to allow her to take charge of white refugees in connection with the freedmen. She sold Raisin Institute and 10 acres of land to the State Freedmen's Aid Commission for an orphan's home. It was called "Haviland Home for Homeless and Destitute Children." This home she intended as a nucleus for a State Orphan Asylum, as the war had increased the necessity for such an institution.

For years Mrs. Haviland and her helpers struggled to maintain this home, caring for the orphans as best she could. On December 15, 1870, they found the provisions too short to last two weeks. Friends came to the rescue. Rev. Dr. Asa Mahan's wife served as president, with other officers duly elected. Petitions were presented to the Legislature of 1870-71 asking

that this be made a State Public School. Dr. Mahan and his wife went before the Legislature to press their claim. To their great joy it passed in the Senate, and soon after in the House, and received the Governor's

signature making it a law.

Thirty thousand dollars were appropriated by the Legislature to commence operations. Coldwater offered \$30,000 dollars toward the new enterprise, and it was located in that city. While the buildings for the State School were being erected, the asylum was moved into the city of Adrian, as at that point it was more convenient for the board of managers to care for it. When the State Public School should be opened all in the asylum not provided with homes were to be transferred to it. After its opening Mrs. Haviland went into the school as seamstress and nurse, and remained there nearly two years. Instead of overhauling, cutting, and making over second-hand clothes for the 300 little homeless waifs they had cared for in their orphans' home, they were supplied with bolts of new material, out of which they made comfortable bedding and clothing.

When with Mary T. Lathrop she was sent as a representative from the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union to Lansing to petition the State Legislature for a school for wayward girls such as our Industrial Home they met the Committee on Penal and Reformatory Institutions, who were in favor of a Reform School for Girls but objected to the word Industrial, as the school for boys at Lansing was called a Reform School by law, and girls were no better than boys.

Mrs. Haviland insisted that the memory of having

been in an Industrial School would be a far better one for girls and boys also, to carry with them through life, for industry was honorable in all and it was our duty to hold up the possibility of right character building as being within reach of every youth and to help them make right decisions so that they could "dare to do right" under all circumstances and in all places. She maintained that to keep this idea before them was to help them to become good citizens and inspire them with high and noble aims both for this life and the life to come. Her persistency conquered all obstacles, and we all know that at Adrian we have the State Industrial Home for Girls and at Lansing "according to law" the State Industrial School for Boys.

The last few years of Mrs. Haviland's life were spent with her only remaining brother, Rev. Samuel B. Smith, D. D., of Grand Rapids, where she died April 20, 1898, in the 90th year of her age. She was laid to rest in the Raisin Valley Cemetery by the side of the husband of her youth, her father, her mother, and other members of the family.

Like Frances Willard, she thought,

"My bark is wafted to the strand, By breath divine, And on the helm there rests a hand Other than mine."

Every century has its men and women of genius and philanthropy. Among the leaders of great reforms of the 19th century, the name of Laura S. Haviland will ever stand out as a bright and shining light.

MICHIGAN'S MEMORIAL AND HISTORICAL BUILDING

By MURRAY MACKAY

NEW YORK CITY

LADIES and gentlemen—I am honored in being permitted to address the midwinter meeting, 1921, of the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society.

Though a stranger to the Society, I am not a stranger to Michigan, for I was born at Sebewaing, Huron County, this State.

All who have experienced the privilege of growing to peaceful boyhood or girlhood, enjoying unconsciously the fact of being alive, know that no matter how drear a landscape the reality is, the spirit-within makes the commonplace beautiful. The place where I was born had no rocks or rills to sing about, neither had it a picturesque oaken bucket,—the picturesque in general, and in particular, was indeed scant. I had just to like the place for itself.

When one in youth is up against the bare realities, and creates a joy out of them, there is not much danger of being disloyal later, or of forgetting the early experience.

So, you will observe, in being born, I became a son of Michigan.

With this introduction I come to pay my tribute to the State, in joining with you in presenting the need of proper housing for the valuable historical records and possessions which this State owns. Births are a necessity, as much to projects as to human existence.

It is with this thought in mind that I call your attention to the title of this address, Michigan's Memorial and Historical Building. The need is urgent, as you will see from a letter handed to me recently, from which I quote as follows:

"At the last meeting of the State Historical Society in Lansing a committee was appointed to consider the question of obtaining a fireproof building adequate to serve as a war memorial and to protect the honor of the State respecting its records.

"The committee met in Detroit October 22 and reported as follows:

"1. That the State of Michigan owes it in honor to herself to erect in Lansing a suitable memorial to her soldiers and sailors, and that such a building might properly be dedicated to Michigan history.

"2. That the space at present occupied by the historical agents of the State,—the Michigan Pioneer and Historical Society, and the Michigan Historical Commission,—are not adequate to enable them to fulfill the purposes for which they were created.

"3. That a building specially adapted to their purposes, or some considerable portion of such a building, is a public necessity, and should be provided for by the Legislature and erected at the earliest possible time.

"4. That this matter of a war memorial building specially adapted to historical work should be presented to the Legislature which will convene in 1921.

"5. That for this purpose a General Committée of citizens from the various counties of the State be ap-

pointed, whose duty it shall be to aid in this undertaking."

Here I wish to call to mind a recent loss to Lansing and the State by fire in the burning of the Prudden Block where valuable and costly records were destroyed, to re-establish which in many cases will be probably impossible. A news dispatch from Washington dated January 11 contains the following: "Fire burns old census records. Original and only reports on every census since 1790 destroyed. Government officials still were at sea today in attempting to estimate the loss resulting from a fire in the Department of Commerce Building Monday night, which destroyed many of the original records of every census taken since the first in 1790, except that of 1920. In addition to the damage by fire the records Tuesday were submerged in water thrown into the basement of the building by more than 25 lines of fire hose, which finally brought the conflagration under control.

"There are no duplicates of the destroyed records and the loss was declared probably the worst of its

kind in the government's history."

There seems to me to be two plans for our new building, which this Society could present to the Legislature for consideration. One is the usual makeshift with which our cities have been damned, which is not only expensive but extravagant. The other is a more comprehensive plan, which when completed would be a monument to the State. It is for such a plan that I hope to win your approval.

We have a precedent for such a conception in the history of our Federal Capitol, and I cannot present this idea more clearly, nor give it more value, than by quoting in part from an article entitled "Washington; its beginning, its growth and future," by William Howard Taft, formerly President of the United States, published in the Geographical Magazine for March, 1915. Here it is:

"Mr. James Bryce, in his article on Washington, comments on the foresight of George Washington, who almost alone among his contemporaries seemed to look forward to the enormous growth of this country and saw the necessity for a grand Federal Capitol suitable for a great nation, and this, though he died before the acquisition of Louisiana.

"If General Washington, at a time when this country was a little, hemmed-in nation, boasting but a single sea board, with a population of only 5,000,000. and with a credit so bad that lot sales, lotteries, and borrowing on the personal security of individuals had to be resorted to in order to finance the new capital. could look to the future and understand that it was his duty to build for the centuries to come and for a great nation, how much more should we do so now? In those days there were men a plenty in Congress and out who bitterly opposed provisions for the future of the Capital City. To them the old doctrine of letting each generation provide for its own needs outweighed every other consideration; but a grateful nation rejoices today that the wisdom of the Father of his Country prevailed, and that the National Capital was built for us as well as for the people of his generation.

"If we are grateful that Washington made provision for the century ahead of him, how much the

more should we be careful to provide for the century ahead of us.

"Consider what that future may be. Our whole history shows that we grow from decade to decade in increasing volume. From 1870 to 1880 our population increased about 12,000,000; from 1880 to 1890 it increased 13,000,000; from 1890 to 1900 it increased 14,000,000; and from 1900 to 1910 its increase exceeded 16,000,000.

"Washington's appointment of L'Enfant, an educated French Army Engineer, to lay out the Capital City was a most lucky circumstance in our history.

"Washington and L'Enfant and Jefferson in their planning for Washington have left a framework for its development that the ablest architects and artists, now more than 100 years after the plan was drawn and its execution begun, have confessed themselves unable to improve.

"The plan has been departed from in two or more notable instances through the obstinacy of men in power who could not appreciate its admirable qualities.

"I was much interested in a recent visit to the University of Virginia to note the effect of good architecture in the University buildings upon a student body. Everything on the grounds conforms to the original plan of Jefferson, except one building constructed soon after the Civil War according to the unsophisticated and inartistic plans of the donor. That structure, although a large one and useful because of the space it affords, is an eyesore to every student who breathes in the catholic and cultivated spirit of Jefferson in his

daily life, and they long for the day when they can dispense with it.

"The students' attitude shows the educational effect of good architecture upon those who live with it.

"In its history Washington city had to live through the day of small things.

"In the last two decades there have been in public life and in positions of authority men in whom innate artistic sense has been united with energy and disinterested effort, men who have shown a pride and anxiety that the country uphold and follow accepted canons of art, and who have had the practical ability to compass their patriotic purpose.

"Such a man was Senator James A. McMillan, of Michigan. To him is due the revival of interest in the proper development of our country's Capital.

"In 1910 Congress provided for a permanent Commission of Fine Arts, to be composed of seven or more qualified judges of the fine arts, appointed by the President and serving for a period of four years each."

Now, why cannot we, through our present Legislature, profit by the example of Washington, and take the words of ex-President Taft to heart.

A War Memorial Building is needed.

The State Library is in need of a library building, not a makeshift.

This Historical Society is in need of a building, not a makeshift.

The War Museums are in need of adequate floor space.

If the above bodies would work, not as separate units, which would mean conflicting interests, but in

one earnest group, the success of this union would be conclusive.

Such a building would be one of spiritual education

and the concept could be later amplified.

In spite of Michigan's Senator McMillan, Michigan is woefully behind other States of the Union in this artistic movement. Why? I do not know. There must be a reason. Whatever it is, we have no reason to be proud of it. It is time we awoke to a realization of what other States have already done. If we can never hope to have a candidate for the high office of President of the United States, let not our ambition trail too far behind our sister States in proper housing of our valuable records, nor let such buildings fall behind in architectural beauty.

To quote again from the circular letter above men-

tioned:

"The State of Wisconsin has at Madison an historical building which, including equipment, cost nearly \$1,000,000.

"Iowa has one costing \$450,000.

"New Hampshire's historical building cost \$500,000.

"The Kansas State historical building cost \$650,000.

"Minnesota has one costing \$500,000.

"The Illinois State Historical Library cost \$1,000,000.

"New York State at Albany has an Education Building which is worthy of Michigan's emulation.

"These buildings are among the best of their kind. Other States have historical buildings ranging in cost from \$100,000 to \$400,000.

"Michigan's present historical quarters consist of

three rooms and the open corridors of the attic in the Capitol Building."

We hear much about high taxation (after the war) and curtailment. Washington heard the same thing at the close of a war when the whole population of the United States was only 5,000,000.

Michigan has a population of 3,667,222, being the seventh State in population and good credit. Washington had courage, let us follow his example and start the good work.

If we can get the present Legislature to form a committee along the lines provided for in 1910 by Congress for the city of Washington, and this committee should have comprehensive plans made for present as well as future needs and beautification, no great sum of money would need be appropriated at the present time. In this way a beginning can be made.

The wisdom of Solomon is proverbial. It is related that when he had offered a costly sacrifice at Gideon, God appeared to him in a dream, and offered him whatever gift he should choose; the wise King requested an understanding heart. It is added that God not only assented to his prayer, but added the gift of honor and riches. If we should have even less than the wisdom of Solomon, but the persistency which is needed to mould the public mind back of our Legislature, might we not look forward to having some of the same good luck that Heaven chose to bestow upon Solomon.

A SKETCH OF SOME INSTITUTIONAL BEGINNINGS IN MICHIGAN

By Prof. W. O. Hedrick, Ph.D.

EAST LANSING

THE central position which Michigan holds in the Great Lakes water way system early attracted the attention of the French explorers and missionaries who were trying to extend French political control, influence and civilization over the northern and middle portions of our continent. The portage on the St. Mary's River, now the site of the city of Sault Ste. Marie, attracted a French mission settlement as early as 1641, while on the Detroit River the city which bears that name was founded in 1701 by Cadillac. Somewhat earlier than this latter date the entire western coast of the Lower Peninsula was explored by Father Marquette who later, if traditions may be trusted, found a burial place on the southernmost point of the Upper Peninsula now occupied by the town of St. Ignace. LaSalle, Joliet, Frontenac and Charlevoix were other French leaders who through some relationship of discovery or exploration have left their names for distinctive purposes to some one or another of the features of our Michigan geography.

The long period of French occupancy and control left no influences of corresponding permanency or importance. The adherence to the Roman Catholic religion by the present remaining Indian residents of the State, the persistence of some French quarters in

two or three of the oldest settlements of the commonwealth, the Latinized plan upon which the city of Detroit is built, a few French names of streets and other geographical features and the legacy of influence from the French has been fairly described. Like the French, the English, who divided with Spain the control of our continent as the result of the French and Indian War of 1756, left no permanent marks upon the territory between the Great Lakes which came into their possession. The War for American Independence brought this area in name only under the control of the new American Government since it was not until 1798 that the British soldiers relinquished the military posts on the American side of the international boundary and the feebleness of the American hold upon all this region is well illustrated by the ease with which it was reconquered by the English in the War of 1812. treaty of peace which terminated this war restored the easternmost of the Great Lakes as a part of the international boundary and Michigan once more fell to the ownership of the United States.

The history of Michigan under American auspices began with the close of this second war with England. The authorities at Washington, it is true, had thrown the usual form of Territorial government—Ordinance of 1787—over the regions adjoining the westernmost of the Great Lakes as early as 1805, but it was only after our second war with Great Britain that a sufficient number of Americans were attracted to this territory to undertake the control of the people who had formerly prevailed here. Control of this sort was secured, indeed, in a very gradual way. As late even as

the year 1818 the rejection of the second stage of Territorial government which the Ordinance of 1787 now extended to participants in its privileges was attributed to the adverse vote of the French inhabitants, who exhibited their usual conservatism by thus

opposing the extension of popular government.

Michigan, in fact, acquired settlers slowly. Territory was aside from any of the great natural ways over which in the period immediately following the War of 1812, people poured into the West for the purposes of settlement. Besides this, the Great Lakes region was suffering from a slur regarding its habitableness which had received public acceptance from Congress and which hindered many settlers from making their homes in the new Territory. The defamation in question consisted of a report from United States Surveyor-General Tiffin, who had been intrusted in 1815 with the designation of suitable "bounty lands" for the payment of soldiers, "that there was not in Michigan one acre out of 100 that was suitable for farming purposes." The area between the Great Lakes was but little better than a gigantic swamp is the brief summary of this discouraging report which remains yet as a comment upon the insufficient performances of a surveyor-general. The census report of 1820, indeed, exhibits in no equivocal way the depressing slowness with which Michigan was becoming settled. By this report it is found that although the neighboring States of Indiana and Ohio had added to their numbers more than 373,000 persons during the decade which ended in 1820, only 4,000

had thus far found their way to the peninsular Territory.

Some advances of another sort had been made, however, at this time which were favorable to the rapid settlement which was to come at a later period. These were the extinguishment of the Indian titles to the best of the lands in the Lower Peninsula in 1818 and the addition of several new counties, namely Monroe, Macomb, Mackinac, Oakland, St. Clair, Lenawee, Sanilac, Saginaw, Shiawassee and Washtenaw, to the heretofore single county of Wayne,—an enlargement which took place during the years between 1817 and 1821. A system of territorial roads radiating in all directions from Detroit was provided for in 1826, thus affording easy means of admittance to the interior of the Territory. The author of these improvements was the Territorial governor of this time, General Lewis Cass, "the progress of whose constituents," it is said by a recent writer, "can be seen in the study of his life."

General Cass seems indeed to have taken well to heart the maxim of his great teacher Jefferson, that "it is in those New England divisions known as townships that the future of democracy lies," since he constantly reiterates in his messages that "whatever authority may be conveniently exercised in primary assemblies may be deposited there with safety." The final achievement of this great man in the fulfillment of his duties as Governor was to secure for Michigan a complete Territorial form of government,—Congress in 1827 having been induced to grant this privilege,—including as it does an elected Territorial Assembly, a

representative in the Federal Congress and most of the other features of a full fledged State.

The completion of the Erie Canal in 1825 opened finally a through route by which easy access from the East could be made into Michigan and the subsequent colonial history of the growing commonwealth, including rapid inrush of settlers, land speculation, internal improvements, issues of bank money, etc., is identical in character with the contemporary history of the neighboring States and indeed with the history of the colonization of all the West until the settlement of the coast and plains brought new problems for consideration. An important qualification to this observation must be made, however, through the fact that unlike the other colonizations, our new State had all of these "growth pains," including bankruptcy, almost simultaneously, since the settlement of Michigan Territory occurred at the very end of the third great western migration on the part of our people, the speculative delirium of which was brought to a close by the panic of 1837.

The occupation of the new Territory was achieved indeed under circumstances which closely resemble that common modern phenomenon of land exploitation—a "boom." In the three years of 1835, '36, and '37, the number of inhabitants had increased in this Territory from 87,000 to almost exactly double that number, and more land was bought and sold in Michigan during one of these years—1836—than had been bought and sold during the entire previous history of the State. A traveler in Michigan at this time,—the Honorable Bela Hubbard,—writes: "A steady stream

of immigrants began to pour into the Territory. It consisted mostly of people of means and respectability from the older States, led by the prospect of cheaper lands. Wagons loaded with household goods and surmounted by a live freight of women and children—the men trudging on foot—were constantly entering by the almost only door, Detroit, in great numbers, bound for some paradise in the Eldorado."

The settlers who arrived in 1837 found their political needs amply provided for, so far at least as they were dependent upon local government. Counties to the number of 18 or more had been laid out during the six preceding years and townships sprang into being as the necessities of growing settlement created a demand. The occupation of the State which was made at this time with such rapidity spread over the whole of that portion of the Lower Peninsula which was considered arable—the portion, namely, which lies south of a line drawn roughly from the mouth of the Saginaw River to the mouth of the Grand, and which was to constitute until many years later the actual commonwealth of Michigan. Within this agricultural belt then—the five lower tiers of counties-we must look for the growth of farms and cities which were to constitute the actual State of Michigan until the growth of the mining industry in the Upper Peninsula later attracted crowds of pioneers thither and until at a still later date the activities of lumbering caused the overrunning by settlers of the northern portion of the Lower Peninsula. The new emigrants came mainly from New England and New York and the cherished institutions of these regions—local government, popular education and free labor—were fully transplanted and encouraged.

The Territory by 1835 had long exceeded in population the numbers requisite under the Territorial ordinance for statehood and a State constitution was adopted in October of this year by the authority of which State officials quickly superseded those of the Territory in the management of the peninsular commonwealth. The transition was not made, however, in the simple fashion which has been customary in such cases. The State rights doctrines of the times had led our leaders to believe that Michigan had a right to statehood. The constitution and State government of 1835 came into existence upon this theory. On the other hand, no enabling Act for admission into the Union had been passed by Congress nor indeed was an invitation of this sort extended until 1837. We have the anomalous situation then, which prevails to this day, of a government considered for local purposes to have commenced in 1835, while for national purposes the date of 1837 is considered our natal year. The attainment of maturity by our commonwealth was still further troubled by the fact of a disagreement concerning boundaries. To us, northwestern Ohio including the city of Toledo was clearly a part of our new commonwealth. The citizens of the Buckeye State held otherwise and finally the matter reached the stage of an invasion of the State of Ohio on our part. No possibility apparently existing for our admission into the Union while the Government at Washington sided with our adversary, a compromise was finally affected by which for relinquishment of our claims

the then much despised Upper Peninsula became a part of our commonwealth.

The "boom" period in which the new State was settled and organized was indeed one of the most eventful and certainly the most exciting that the commonwealth has ever seen. Within this time a new State constitution had been adopted, and a "bloodless war" was fought to establish our boundaries. A system of railroads at State expense had been provided for and were partly finished. "High finance" in the fiscal handling of the new government had caused the loss of a \$5,000,000 loan, the claims of which remained to plague us until their final settlement in the late '80's. A system of free banks had received legislative sanction and more than 60 of these were already in operation. A complete school system, involving a State University, a State Commissioner of Education and an entire system of graded public schools had been launched. A Federal scheme of State government under which no officers were to be elected, save the single ones of Governor and Lieutenant Governor, all others being appointive, had been put into operation. A corrupting gift of more than \$286,000 from the National Government had been received as the State's share in the distribution of the far famed Federal surplus. United States Government had been repeatedly defied as to the terms under which the new commonwealth should be received into the sisterhood of States, having in the end, however, its own emphatic way as should naturally have been expected from an administration headed by the resolute Andrew Jackson. Was it a scarcity of names that Jackson's Cabinet, together with other prominent Democrats of the time should be immortalized through having their names attached to the various counties of the new State as designations, thus giving a political coloring which has been sadly at variance with the subsequent political traditions of the commonwealth? New boundaries were given the State, a new way of handling the Federal school lands had been adopted and a short lived State bank and State issue of money were phenomena of this early period. "The early settlers were not mad men," said one of them, ex-Governor Felch, at an anniversary celebration many, many years later, "but they certainly were enthusiasts."

This prodigy of statecraft, which has just been described lasted, it must be said, but little longer than the time in which its framers were busy with its construction. Within 13 years another State convention was called for the purpose of making a new constitution to which many of the participants in the affairs of the "boom" times were sent as delegates. The unusually complete records and discussions of this convention of 1850 are of intense seriousness and high character and the condemnation of the political daydreaming of our formative period was most emphatic. The State-built railroads had long since passed into the hands of private owners. The commonwealth had not been able to procure the funds with which to establish the State bank that the early law had authorized, and of the 60 or more banks founded by private means a few years before all save two had now become insolvent. The school system even under the glowing auspices of its great founder, John D. Pierce, was found to be far in advance of its time and must subsequently be remodeled, and a depreciated circulation of Stateprinted treasury notes remained everywhere to plague its authors, for while the commonwealth treasury must pay these bills out to private owners at full face value, they were quickly returned again to the State's strong box for taxes at discounts widely varying from original values. Even our Michigan vocabulary suffered notably as a result of the titanic activities of these halcyon days and citizens of our State are familiar yet with outlandish terms such as "wildcat banking," "charter railroads," "internal improvements," "specific taxes," "frost-bitten conventions," "primary school interest fund," "Toledo war," etc., which have come down to us from this early period. Save for a hero the materials for an epic are certainly not lacking in the records of these first two decades of our history.

The strength of Michigan during the great sectional war was given whole-heartedly to the support of the North. There was indeed a pronounced dislike for Negro slavery among the people of this State which had been shown in many ways. The constitutional convention of 1850 had debated the giving of the suffrage right to colored men, Detroit and neighboring towns were famous stations upon the underground railroad by which escaping slaves were hurried free into Canada. Qrganized opposition to slavery found among Michigan people many of its firmest adherents. The Free Soil party chose its second candidate for the presidency—James G. Birney—from this State and the Republican party with its cardinal principles of slavery restriction and nationality extension had its

birth beneath "The Oaks" near the city of Jackson in 1854. The hospitality of public opinion in Michigan to ideas like these is accounted for by Rhodes, the historian of the Civil War, in the assertion that "intelligence of a very high order characterized the people of this State. Already had the educational system been established which has grown into one surpassed by none in the world and which has become a fruitful model.". The actual part taken by Michigan in the war itself was in every way honorable to the commonwealth. Through the energy and devotion of the War Governor of the State, Austin Blair, and his associates, Michigan's quotas of troops and contributions of revenue for the cause were met promptly and with enthusiasm. The determined stand for union and nationality and the eminent services in this direction rendered at this time by our representative in Congress, Senator Zachariah Chandler, has been so much a gratification that his statue, together with that of General Lewis Cass, has been presented by the State to the Hall of Fame in the Capitol at Washington as representative of the sons whom Michigan delights to honor. The entire number of regiments furnished by Michigan for the preservation of the Union consisted of 35 infantry, 11 troops of cavalry and 14 batteries of artillery. Of these, Innes's riflemen, DeLand's sharpshooters and Loomis' battery were conspicuously distinguished for able service, while among individual leaders who went from Michigan, the achievements of the dashing cavalryman, General George Armstrong Custer, and division leaders Generals Wilcox and Williams and the Quaker Red Cross nurse, Laura Haviland, are especially eminent.

The close of the war was followed by a business revival in Michigan which took the form of unprecedented activity in the extension of improved means of communication. The State entered into an elaborate policy of road building and the unsettled portions. especially of the Lower Peninsula, were penetrated in all directions by these so-called "State roads" built at public expense. But the supreme proof of the desire for better means of communication is found in the enormous activity shown in the building of railroads during this period. During the four years following 1869, the railroad mileage of the State was more than doubled and Governor Baldwin, commenting upon this fact in his message of 1873, asserts that "railroads have unquestionably been the most important causes which have led to the development of the State within the last few years."

Something indeed resembling the internal improvements movement of our first years of statehood was repeated here, since the "municipal aid movement," as this activity was called, consisted in the promoting of railroads by township, city and village governments owing to the fact that the constitution of 1850 forbade this privilege to the State.

The character of this mania may be roughly estimated by the enthusiasm with which railroad projects were everywhere received. Lansing, the State capital, for example, in one year (1869) was the focus of six railroads, all of them receiving "municipal aid." No trade resources could possibly have been found in

an inland city of 6,500 inhabitants to warrant the need of 11 railroads and public excitement must probably be credited with the existence of such a large pros-

pective supply.

The two legislatures of 1865 and '67 received petitions for enabling Acts by which aid might be given to roads which involved scores of municipalities. The culmination of opportunities of this sort to the municipalities, however, was apparently reached in 1869, when through the adoption of a general law, all these minor political divisions were empowered to give aid at will. State authority could apparently go no further in legalizing municipal aid.

Gratifying as results like these must have been to the friends of improved transportation, the debts which the municipalities had necessarily incurred in supporting this movement stirred enmity to "municipal aid" from the beginning. Governor Crapo, the State executive during four years of this period, vetoed more than 20 enabling Acts voted by the Legislature of 1867 and condemned in many vigorous messages the whole "aid" policy. Some of the large city newspapers also were unvarying in their hostility, and finally, in 1870, a decision from the Supreme Court declared the complete illegality of any debts contracted by the municipalities in the furtherance of municipal aid projects; and the whole activity was seen at last to be at an end when a special session of the Legislature was unsuccessful in annulling the Court's decision by securing the adoption of a constitutional amendment which had been proposed.

The railroad building impulse was vastly stimulated

by the lumbering at this time of the pine forests with which most of the two peninsulas of Michigan were covered,—an undertaking which was to give this State during the '70s and '80s the first place among the States in the production of manufactured timber. The carrying on of this deforesting pursuit had many of the characteristics of a military operation. There was the same method of planned campaigns, the same ferociousness of attack and a similarity in residual outcome,—the accomplishment of a widespread devastation. An unsought aid in this matter of destroying the pine trees was given in 1871 when a broad belt of forest fire swept through this timbered land near the middle of the Lower Peninsula reaching entirely from shore to shore.

The business depression or "hard times" of 1893 brought the same paralysis of development to Michigan that follows these occurrences universally. Much destitution prevailed everywhere. Mining in the Upper Peninsula was suspended; factories were closed and banks failed in all directions. Out of these circumstances a movement originated for better adjusting the burdens of our governmental expense known as the "equal taxation movement" which was to have far reaching results.

Our commonwealth from the beginning had permitted itself the luxury of two distinct systems of taxation, the "general" and the "specific." Like many others of the familiar institutions of our political organization, specific taxes were an accidental product. As is well known, a tax of this sort is simply a lump sum impost levied upon each unit of some object,—railroads, sa-

loons, dogs, men, and many more have been its subjects in Michigan and the expediency of these subjects in early days when property had little or no value was found in their definiteness and permanency. At the time concerning which we are writing, railroads and other public utility corporations were taxed specifically so that no small share of the taxable property of the State was subject to this form of taxation.

The rival system of taxation was that of the wellknown general property tax, and although never very efficiently administered in Michigan, it met with public favor largely because being an apportioned tax upon all property, it seemed to savor of that popular attribute known as "equality." It was the attempteventually successful—during the Pingree administration of 1897 to 1901 to abandon the specific system and bring all taxables, and especially railroads, under the general property tax which led to the bitterly contested equal taxation struggle with its attendant features of what was known as Pingreeism. The personality indeed which gave rise to this derivative may not be judged impartially by a contemporary, but certain aspirations for large helpful serviceability to the public will doubtless be conceded to Governor Pingree even by his enemies, while a bristling and unsympathetic temperament which hindered almost fatally his endeavors will doubtless be granted even by his friends.

The "equal taxation" controversy easily surpasses all others as the foremost political battle both for intensity of interest and for length of duration of any which the State has ever experienced. A financial

summary of the struggle made by the Detroit Free Press in 1900 tabulates the expenses of four special sessions of the Legislature convened during Governor Pingree's two terms of office for the sole purpose of considering equal taxation at \$90,218.33. Further than this were the expenses of the three regular sessions of the Legislature which were devoted almost exclusively to this subject, the expensive railroad appraisal which was made to determine the value of the railroads, and the long suit in the Federal courts to test out the new scheme of taxation,—all of which would add materially to this cost. The suit just referred to was brought by 28 roads for the annulment of the taxing law after its adoption, on the grounds of unconstitutionality. The decision was adverse to the companies, however, both in the inferior and in the Federal supreme courts and after a period of not less than eight years from its inception, the general property system for the taxation of railroads became on June 21, 1905, the established law of the State.

Exceeding by far in importance the direct taxation of railroads for which the struggle was made was a byproduct known as the State Tax Commission which emerged during the third year of the controversy. The adoption of this new piece of political machinery with its almost unlimited authority over taxation matters was a distinct acceptance on the part of our people of the centralization of administration plan which has proven so popular in neighboring commonwealths. No State has presented greater obstacles to the consolidation of management of public affairs which the contemporary improvement in means of transportation

and communication has made possible everywhere than Michigan. The fact of inharmonious parts in this State through the incorporation under one government of two unlike peninsulas and the strong bent toward local government in our political institutions given by our great colonial Governor has hindered vastly the thorough organization which a State government should have. It seems well within hope therefore that the successfulness of our centralized tax administration through the work of the Tax Commission will have much to do with correcting this evil in the future.

How a little democracy growing up from primitive conditions shall adjust its means and its ideals, its organization and its traditions so as to present in its maturity a firm and cultured State is in brief the fascinating story which the history of this commonwealth rightly studied reveals.

EARLY DAYS IN PETOSKEY

By HENRY McConnell

WALLOON LAKE

THE year 1873 was a memorable one for the Little Traverse region. In this year Petoskey was born, found a place on the map, was recognized by the fourth estate, and entered upon her career of fame and fortune. Is it too early to suggest that the semi-centennial of Petoskey's birth might be fittingly celebrated by a widely advertised home-coming celebration in 1923?

Petoskeyites are home-lovers, and such a celebration would appeal to them. No matter where they fare or how far they wander, they always have a warm feeling in their hearts for old Petoskey. Then, why not get together in 1923? Let us, to use an old expression, "talk it over with Brown," and the suggestion may lead to something.

INDIAN FIELD IN 1873

In July of 1873 the site of Petoskey was an Indian field, bounded by the river, the bay, and the hills. It was overgrown with June grass, uncultivated except for a small plot about where the Petoskey Wholesale Grocery now stands. This plot was planted to potatoes. Here also was a small house of logs; another was on the site of the Ramsdell Block, while a third was on the bluff, at the site of the Union Depot. These were occupied by Indians.

On the beach east of the river lay the dock and storehouse of H. O. Rose, built the previous year. Up the river on the site of the paper mill was the mill of Hazen Ingalls. He had a store and a small clearing set out mainly to fruit trees. Here, too, was a saloon operated by Jackson Ingalls.

Farther south, at the edge of the upper plateau, stood the mission school of Andrew Porter. Here was an extensive, cultivated clearing. The postoffice, Bear River, was at the mission, Mr. Porter being postmaster. The river was crossed near its mouth by a

log bridge.

West along the beach was the Indian village, centered about a log chapel and its cemetery, each grave bearing a wooden cross decorated with bright cloth or ribbons. The mission was served by the priest stationed at Little Traverse. On the parish records this was known as the mission of Agaming, the chapel being St. Paul's, erected some time in the '30s. Here, early in June of 1859, the venerable Bishop Baraga officiated in the chapel and said mass in the house of Joseph Trottrechaud, who had given an acre of ground for the erection of a new church—which, evidently, was never built.

CHIEF ACTIVE WARRIOR

Pitasige, as the name was then written, was the head man of the village. During the War of 1812 he, in common with the other Ottawas of Michigan, espoused the British cause, assisting at the capture of Fort Mackinac and fighting gallantly in the battle of the following year when the Americans failed disastrously to recapture it. So bitter were the Ottawas against the Americans, that after peace was proclaimed Colonel McDonal, British commander at Mackinac, himself went to the Arbre Croche villages, persuading them to keep the peace.

After the war Petoskey, then a resident of one of the Arbre Croche villages, removed with his clan to the mouth of Bear River. The village, known as Akatchaming, was never a large one. The Indian census of the '40s and '50s give the population as from 40 to 75 souls. In 1873 there were only about 15 log houses in the village.

In August of 1873 the railroad grading began. The iron gang followed closely, so that early in October the last rail was laid and the whistle of a locomotive heard for the first time in Petoskey. Before November 1st the ballasting was done and the road practically finished.

Some few of the workers remained for the winter. It was about this time that the wife of William Mc-Cloud fell into a fire and received mortal burns; this accident gave Petoskey her first mention in the columns of a newspaper. The Morning Democrat, Grand Rapids, gives an account of this in its local columns under date of November 15, 1873. The press had overlooked a prior happening during August, when a skiff landed on the beach bearing a man and a boy, the former in a dying condition. He was buried by the railroad hands, east of the grade, where it now crosses Emmet Street. A fence was placed around the grave and it was a landmark for some years.

FIRST TRAIN NOV. 12

On the evening of November 12 long-drawn-out whistles announced the advent of the inspection train, which halted at Lake Street. It consisted of a baggage car, the officials' car of the G. R. & I., and the directors' car of the Pennsylvania Central. Among the arrivals were General Cass, president of the Pennsylvania; Governor Bagley, the Talcott brothers, chief contractors; P. R. L. Pierce, of the land department; Cobb, State land commissioner; Wallin and O'Rourke, superintendents of the G. R. & I., and some reporters. One of these proved to be an old school friend of mine, George Gage, reporter for the Grand Rapids Daily Times.

George and I had a short talk. He was not enthusiastic about our town, and small wonder! The ground was covered with a wet, slushy snow; the air was damp, misty and disagreeable, and the prospect unpleasant. George thought it might be fine here in summer, and in time the place might be a town, but—I met him some years after, and he had changed his mind.

Few of the distinguished passengers appeared. Governor Bagley came out on the platform, looked around, and went back. The train remained only long enough to follow the same procedure.

Shaw and McMillen had platted the tract of land at rail-head, then enjoyed a controversy with the rail-road regarding the right of way. The company refused to build a depot on their plat unless they were given an additional hundred feet of frontage. This necessitated a re-platting, with the result that H. O.

Rose, who had platted the tract just south, put his plat on record first, under the name of Petoskey City. Before this matter was settled Dave Cushman, who had begun the erection of the Cushman House, was obliged to move the frame 50 feet back from the tracks.

During the fall Captain Rose began his store building on Mitchell Street. The lumber was brought from Traverse City by boat. A number of buildings, some temporary shacks, were put up at this time. Dr. Little raised the frame of the Rose House on New Year's Day. This stood on the site of the Elks' Hall. He managed it until his death in 1875, when it was sold to D. C. Bradley and the name changed to the Occidental.

HOMESTEADERS COME

When winter set in, Petoskey had a population of 50 or 60. The majority were railroad hands who soon drifted elsewhere. In the following summer I met some of them at work on the C. S. & C. R. R. in Montcalm County. A few, however, remained and entered homesteads. The winter was mild, the two saloons did a good business, and at times things were lively. Early in the spring a depot was built on the site of the suburban depot, with M. F. Quaintance as agent, and trains made regular trips—one passenger daily each way and a tri-weekly freight. Sometimes it would try weekly, at others it would try weakly. I think John Hobbins was the first foreman on this section.

During the winter a petition was circulated to remove the postoffice from the mission. This was granted, the name was changed to Petoskey City, and

Dr. Little, the first postmaster, kept the office in the Rose House.

Since those days the growth of Petoskey has been slow, steady and substantial. Local option can no longer, thank Heaven, terrify with its threat to stop the tourists; and nothing else can keep Petoskey down! It is a far cry from the snow and slush of that first winter—from the ramshackle houses, the pioneering conditions, the discomforts and hardships, to the present beautiful city that crowns the bluffs of Little Traverse Bay—the city that is known throughout the country as the Summer Queen of the North.

Public Schools of Battle Creek

By Supt. W. G. Coburn
Battle Creek

THE history of the public schools is perhaps the best index of the social conditions and progress of any community. No other public enterprise is so purely the outgrowth of the fundamental principles which refine and elevate society as the public school, and there is no other so sensitive to any modification of those principles. From the earliest settlement of the town, the schools have been its chief care and its greatest pride. Battle Creek has always been at all times anxious and willing to provide facilities for the education of its youth through a generous and wise expenditure of money; and through a judicious administration of educational affairs the schools have grown to a rank of the highest order.

In the year 1831, what is now Battle Creek and the surrounding country was an unbroken wilderness. Indian villages were scattered here and there, and with the exception of a few trappers and hunters, who sometimes followed the Indian trails, no white man was to be found in this region. In the fall of that year, however, the first building within the limits of the present city, a small log cabin, was erected. It happened in this way: In June, 1831, Sherman Comings, while at the land office at White Pigeon, met Daniel G. Guernsey, and borrowed enough money of him to enable him to pay for the land he had located on Toland

Prairie. In September, 1831, Mr. Comings and his son James, with two yoke of oxen, came to Battle Creek and built a log house for Mr. Daniel Guernsey in payment for the money Mr. Comings had borrowed of him. The log house was located a little east of the First Methodist Church, where the City Hall is now located, and cost \$60. Early in October, Dr. Foster moved into the log cabin, but Isaac Toland was really the first settler, as he had moved to Battle Creek in September, 1831, about four weeks before Dr. Foster, though he had not yet built his log cabin within the present limits of Battle Creek.

In February, 1832, Daniel Thomas settled near Isaac Toland, and on the night of the third of July of the same year, Mr. Samuel Convis arrived with his family. Thus, Independence Day in 1832 dawned upon a real settlement of four families in Battle Creek.

Several weeks later, Daniel Guernsey and Pollodore Hudson, with their families, arrived and located on the present site of our city. Early in the spring of 1833 Nathaniel Barney and Nebediah Angell joined the little settlement, and on September 16, Moses Hall arrived and occupied the Foster House until he could build a shanty of his own. During this year the settlers held a meeting and organized what is now Battle Creek into a township under the name of Milton. March 19, 1840, the name of the township of Milton was changed to that of Battle Creek.

Throughout the year 1834 emigration continued to bring an increase of population to the little colony. Ezra Convis and Tolman W. Hall arrived in June. Then came Deacon Salter, Warren Shepard, Josiah

Gilbert, Joseph Farnsworth, Sands McCamly and others. So many families had arrived that the need of a school was keenly felt. Consequently, in June, 1834, the first school district was organized, embracing 12 sections, known as School District No. 3, township of Milton. A tax was levied for the purpose of building a school house, which answered the demands of the district until 1837.

THE LOG SCHOOL HOUSE PERIOD, 1834-1838

The first school house in Battle Creek was built of logs and it was completed in the fall of 1834; it stood on East Main Street on the west side of the ground now occupied by the old Union Block. The lumber needed for it was floated down the Battle Creek from Bellevue. Deacon Salter was the builder and he received \$80 for his labor.

The first teacher was Warren B. Shepard, who taught the school during the winter of 1834-35. The next teacher was Miss Sarah Phelps, who taught during the summer of 1835. The following people sent their children to the first school, as remembered by Mr. Shepard and repeated to A. D. P. VanBuren, a short time prior to his death; Judge Sands McCamly, General Ezra Convis, Moses Hall, Deacon Salter, Daniel Thomas, Isaac Toland, Nathaniel Barney and Nebediah Angell.

The text books then in use were the old English Reader, Daboll's Arithmetic, Woodbridge and Olney Geography, Kirkham's Grammar and the old Columbian Spelling Book. The old quill pen was used for writing purposes, and the birch was in evidence to keep order in the school.

The story is told that the Indians were accustomed to drop in while school was in session, and would sometimes spend an hour or two visiting the school. The school house was used on Sunday for religious services. We are told that a debating club was formed which held interesting weekly debates for several successive winters.

The settlement continued to grow, and the log school soon became so crowded that in the year 1837 the district voted to raise \$500 to build a larger and better building. It is probable that the old log school house continued to be used for school purposes for several years after the new school house was erected.

THE FRAME SCHOOL HOUSE PERIOD, 1838-1847

This school house was a plain frame structure, one story high, and contained but one room. It was located in the open space afterwards used as a wood and hay market on the east side of South Jefferson Street, where Jackson, Madison and River Streets come together. The building was first opened for school purposes in the year 1838, and all the public meetings of the village were also held there.

In 1838 the population of the village was estimated at 400. A small library was purchased for the school in 1840 and a resolution adopted to support the school through the academic year.

In the early '40s a high school was established by Mr. and Mrs. Nichols, with an attendance of 15 or 20 young ladies. The course of study covered the ordi-

nary branches, together with music, drawing, painting, and botany. Miss Cornelia Lapham succeeded Mr. and Mrs. Nichols. Then came Prof. McKay, Prof. Moore, and finally A. D. P. VanBuren, who was the last of the principals. Mrs. North and Susan Cox each taught a young ladies' school in Battle Creek. This was all prior to 1852.

From this time forward the settlement of the country and the growth of the village made rapid strides. As early as 1844 the citizens of Battle Creek began to feel that district and select schools were inadequate to meet the wants of the community, and in that year the more progressive friends of education proposed a Union School for the village and some of the contiguous districts; but because of opposition, they were unable to carry out their plans.

In 1845 the Board of School Inspectors, in opposition to the Union School project, attempted to divide the district; after a somewhat exciting controversy, they gave up the attempt as unfeasible.

In December, 1845, the Michigan Central Railroad was completed in Battle Creek. This addition of a railroad was of great significance in the growth of the village.

In 1847 a union of the village district with fractional parts of the school districts of the townships of Emmet and Bedford was effected, the whole including territory equal to five and five-eighths sections. The boundaries of the district thus created were very nearly coincident with those of the present district of the "Public Schools of the City of Battle Creek."

THE UNION SCHOOL PERIOD, 1847-1871

The first Union School in Battle Creek was organized by a Dr. Harrison, in the fall of 1848, and taught by him in the basement of the old Baptist Church. For some reason, after a year's experiment, the school was discontinued and Dr. Harrison then taught a select school in another part of the village. For two or three years the schools under the union plan were held in hired apartments in different parts of the village. At the annual meeting, 1848, the sum of \$2,000 was voted to purchase a site and build a house suitable for the district; but before the plans could be carried out, an injunction was placed upon the treasurer by the enemies of the school and the amount which had been collected was refunded.

At the next annual meeting, 1849, the money was again voted and in 1850 the building was completed.

The third public school house to be erected in Battle Creek was located on the spot where the present Number One School now stands. It was a brick structure, three stories in height and measured 40 feet by 60. It contained three large rooms and three smaller rooms, convenient for recitation. The building cost \$5,500. It was considered at the time a very superior and elegant building and was, indeed, one of the finest school houses in the State. It is interesting to know that it was sometimes called the "Old Capitol," because of its size and grandeur.

From 1847-1859 the district was known as the "Union School District of Battle Creek, Emmet and Bedford." The first principal of the new Union School was A. D. P. VanBuren. He taught one year,

1850-51, and may be said to have really inaugurated the Union School in Battle Creek, for from that time on the Union School continued to flourish. Below is given a list of the principals who taught during the Union School period:

Mr. Harrison	1848-49
No principal	1849-50
A. D. P. VanBuren	1850-51
Simeon Wright	1851 - 53
E. C. Hinsdale	1853-57
Galen A. Graves	
E. A. Warriner	
Frank Peavey	1859-65
Thaddeus Landon	1865-68
Lewis McLouth	1868-69
C. B. Thomas	1869 - 73

Notwithstanding the capaciousness of the new building, it soon became inadequate to the needs of the rapidly growing district. In 1853 the number of children in the district between the ages of 5 and 20 years, according to the school census, was 640, and the aggregate enrollment in the school was 629. The total receipts of the school treasurer were \$3,612.12 and the total expenses, \$3,613.61. In 1856 the necessity for more room had become so urgent that, at a special meeting of the district, held November 15, it was voted to raise \$5,000 for the erection of another building. With this money, what is known as Number Two was erected. The school continued with uninterrupted prosperity, and the records show that they enjoyed, to an unusual degree, the fostering care of the community.

It now became evident that a still more advanced step could wisely be taken, that the scope of the work demanded of the schools could be widened and that higher and better results could be reached. Therefore, we find that in 1859 the schools, which had been heretofore supported in part by the rate bills, were made entirely free; a thorough classification of the pupils was effected; and the name of the district was changed to that of the "Graded and High School District of the City of Battle Creek." Thenceforward, instruction was afforded, not only in the elementary branches but in what then composed the studies of the High School course.

In 1861 it again became necessary to provide more school room, and during this year a substantial and handsome four-room brick building on Champion Street, the present Number Three, was erected. Also in the same year, the grammar department was organized and the course of study carefully revised. In 1864 the number of school children in the district had increased to 1,214. In 1865 the total receipts of the district were \$9,077.25 and the total expenses \$10,805.10. The seating capacity of the buildings at this time was 762.

Again the buildings had become inadequate to the needs of the district and various projects of enlargement were discussed, sometimes with much warmth. At the annual meeting in 1866 the Board recommended that \$5,000 be voted to erect a new building on the site now known as Number Four, on Jefferson and East Fountain Streets. The seating capacity of the build-

ings was thus increased to 942. The non-resident tuition for that year amounted to \$219.

At the annual meeting in 1868 an effort was again made to raise money, this time \$60,000, for a new house on the site of Number One, but without success. The old building on this site, which had done such good service for nearly 20 years, had become so dilapidated that action could not be delayed much longer, so in 1869 a resolution offered at the annual meeting, authorizing the trustees of the Graded and High Schools of the city of Battle Creek to issue the bonds of the district for \$75,000, for the purpose of erecting a new school building on the site of Number One, was carried by a large majority. At a subsequent special meeting plans for the building were decided upon; the Board of Trustees was made the Building Committee: and in March of the next year ground was first broken for the new structure. The work was pushed rapidly forward, and on April 10, 1871, the building was opened for school purposes.

THE PERIOD OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE CITY OF BATTLE CREEK, 1871 TO THE PRESENT TIME

The opening of the building was the beginning of a new era in the history of the schools of Battle Creek. It not only afforded the superior facilities for work, but it made them the object of greater attention and deeper solicitude. It made them still more conspicuously the paramount interest of the community.

There was now abundant room for all the children of the district and besides there was all necessary furniture and apparatus for the successful working of a system of thoroughly graded schools. Competent teachers were employed and the schools in all the departments moved forward with healthful vigor. In 1871 the schools were incorporated by a special Act of the Legislature under the name of "The Public Schools of the City of Battle Creek."

The increased accommodations of the new building afforded better facilities for the High School and it grew in importance. The standard of admission was raised and the course of study was from time to time revised, each revision being more comprehensive and advanced. In the spring of 1875 the High School was recognized as a preparatory school by the University of Michigan, and its graduates have ever since been received into that institution without examination. The first class consisted of two members and graduated on July 2, 1869. Their names were Miss Ella Badgley and Miss Stella Campbell. The graduation exercises were held in the old Hamblin Opera House from that year until 1879, when they were changed to the Tabernacle, where they have been held ever since. The class of 1917 had 138 graduates, and in 1918, 56 students were in attendance in colleges and universities in different parts of the country. One thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine have been graduated from the High School since 1869.

Since the erection of Number One School, in 1871, and the incorporation of the schools under the name of "The Public Schools of the City of Battle Creek" in the same year, many changes and improvements have taken place. Among the more important are the erection of the Willard Memorial Library Building on

April 27, 1905; the completion of the new High School building in September, 1909; the organization of the Junior High School in September, 1909; the erection of Numbers 2, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10 and 11 ward buildings; organization of seven open-air schools and the introduction of the kindergarten, retarded schools, and vocational education.

Up to the beginning of this period in 1871, the principal of the High School also acted as Superintendent of Schools, but as the schools grew larger, it was found necessary to separate the two offices. Below is a list of the names of the men who have held the position of Superintendent of Schools during this period, together with the length of each term:—

C. B. Thomas	1869-1873
S. Montgomery	1873-1874
I. L. Stone	1874-1879
W. C. Hill	1879-1880
Z. C. Spencer	1880-April, 1885
Leroy Halsey	1885-1888
E. M. Russell	1888-April, 1891
Frank T. Muir	April, 1891-July, 1891
F. W. Arbury	1891-1895
W. G. Coburn	1895-

MICHIGAN WAR LEGISLATION, 1919

BY CHARLES LANDRUM, M. A.

LANSING

THE election of 1918 in Michigan was completely overshadowed by national issues. The national senatorial contest was probably the most absorbing and dramatic in Michigan's history. The political reaction characteristic of national mid-term elections and the revolt against the pre-election action of the President were very evident. Together with the general criticism of the methods of conducting the war, these caused the State of Michigan, normally Republican, to return a Legislature with no Democrats in the Senate and only two in the House. The Solid South could be little more emphatic in its decisions.

The members of the 50th Legislature were representative of the various interests of the State. Eleven Senators and 36 Representatives registered as farmers, 10 Senators and 24 Representatives as professional men, 10 Senators and 35 Representatives as business men, 1 Senator and 5 Representatives as coming from the trades, with 1 Senator in the retired list. Since the law-making body was composed of men representative of the vital interests of the State, specialists in almost every branch of industry were to be found among its own members.

The educational qualifications of the two houses were very similar. In the Senate there were 15 members who were college trained men, while the House had 47. This made 47 per cent in both Houses. The University of Michigan had the largest representation with 5 alumni in the Senate and 18 in the House, while 3 Senators and 7 Representatives hailed the State Agricultural College as their Alma Mater. Detroit University contributed 2 to the Upper and 6 to the Lower House. Thirty-one committees were headed by college graduates, the University of Michigan leading with 13, Ypsilanti having 5, Detroit Law School 4, the Michigan Agricultural College 4, Chicago University 3, Harvard 1, and Calvin College 1. That the ratios in the two Houses were almost equal is unusual, but may be accounted for by the fact that under the State constitution the term of Senator and Representative is the same, causing little distinction in the desirability of service in the two houses.

The following names were contained in the certified list of the members-elect of the two houses by the Secretary of State:

MEMBERS-ELECT OF THE STATE SENATE.

First District-Walter J. Hayes. Second District-Vincent M. Brennan. Third District-Arthur E. Wood. Fourth District-George M. Condon. Fifth District-Fred C. Rowe. Sixth District-J. Mark Harvey. Seventh District-Roy Clark. Eighth District-Bayard G. Davis. Ninth District-James Henry. Tenth District-Charles J. DeLand. Eleventh District-Lyman A. Holmes. Twelfth District-George W. Millen. Thirteenth District-Claude M. Stoddard. Fourteenth District-Byron P. Hicks. Fifteenth District-Murl H. DeFoe. Sixteenth District-Roy M. Watkins. Seventeenth District-Thomas H. McNaughton. Eighteenth District-George W. Miller. Nineteenth District-Ernest J. Bryant.

Twentieth District—George B. Forrester.
Twenty-first District—Charles B. Scully.
Twenty-second District—Harvey A. Penney.
Twenty-fourth District—William M. Connelly.
Twenty-fourth District—William J. Bierd.
Twenty-fifth District—William J. Bierd.
Twenty-sixth District—Charles Tufts.
Twenty-seventh District—William W. Smith.
Twenty-sighth District—Duncan McRae.
Twenty-ninth District—Herbert F. Baker.
Thirtieth District—William A. Lemire.
Thirty-first District—Frank H. Vandenboom.
Thirty-second District—James M. Wilcox.

MEMBERS-ELECT OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Counties:

Allegan, First District-Frank R. Mosier. Allegan, Second District-George Leland. Alpena-Lemuel G. Dafoe. Antrim-Theodore N. Chapin. Barry-Charles A. Weissert. Bay, First District-John G. Dehn. Bay, Second District-James E. McKeon. Berrien, First District-Herbert W. Gowdy. Berrien, Second District-George S. Barnard. Branch-Joseph E. Watson. Calhoun, First District-Miles S. Curtis. Calhoun, Second District-Hammond J. Coleman. Cass-Fred B. Wells. Charlevoix-Jacob E. Chew. Cheboygan-Frank B. Aldrich. Chippewa-Merlin Wiley. Clare District-Henry Croll, Jr. Clinton-George G. Hunter. Delta-Peter Jensen. Dickinson-John Daprato. Eaton-Simon D. Bryan. Emmet-Andrew L. Deuel. Genesee, First District-Peter B. Lennon. Genesee, Second District-Hugh Drummond. Gogebic-John Holland. Grand Traverse-Emmor O. Ladd. Gratiot-Harry C. Rose. Hillsdale-Edward R. Galloway. Houghton, First District-Robert B. MacDonald. Houghton, Second District-Frederick Kappler. Houghton, Third District-John W. Moore. Huron-Robert N. Wallace. Ingham, First District-Seymour II. Person. Ingham, Second District-Warren D. Byrum. Ionia-Fred L. Warner. Iosco District-William McGillivray. Iron District-Patrick O'Brien. Isabella-Arthur N. Ward.

Jackson, First District-Burney E. Brower.

Jackson, Second District-C. Jay Town.

Kalamazoo, First District-Chas. A. Weidenfeller.

Kalamazoo, Second District—Edward G. Read.

Kent, First District-George W. Welsh, William A. Haan, James Mol.

Kent, Second District-George H. Miller.

Kent, Third District-Oscar W. Braman.

Lapeer-William E. Ivory.

Leelanau District-William L. Case.

Lenawee, First District-Charles Evans.

Lenawee, Second District-John R. Vine.

Livingston-Henry T. Ross.

Macomb-Will C. Hartway.

Manistee-Arlie L. Hopkins.

Marquette, First District-William S. Ewing.

Marquette, Second District-John J. Pascoe.

Mason-Virgil A. Fitch.

Mecosta-Aaron W. Miles.

Menominee-Meredith P. Sawyer.

Midland-Clifford G. Olmsted.

Missaukee District-Ezra S. Hall.

Monroe-M. J. Howe.

Montcalm-Wesley J. Stearns.

Muskegon-Carl Young.

Newaygo—Orville E. Atwood.

Oakland, First District-Albert G. Griggs.

Oakland, Second District-Andrew B. Glaspie.

Oceana-Thomas Read.

Osceola-Irvin Chase.

Ottawa, First District-Gerrit W. Kooyers.

Ottawa, Second District-Harrison H. Averill.

Presque Isle District-Nelson G. Farrier.

Saginaw, First District-James A. Harris, Alfred T. Robinson.

Saginaw, Second District-John W. Jackson.

Sanilac-Joel C. Merriman.

Schoolcraft District-William Leighton.

Shiawassee-John Y. Martin.

St. Clair, First District—John W. Smith.

St. Ctair, Second District-Franklin Moore.

St. Joseph-Homer L. Allard.

Tuscola—Charles O. Blinn.

Van Buren-Lynn J. Lewis.

Washtenaw, First District-Chas. A. Sink.

Washtenaw, Second District-Samuel E. Crawford.

Wayne, First District—James D. Jerome, Andrew F. Toepel, John P. Fitzgerald, A. Ward Copley, George Brown, Newman Smith, Nathan Nagel, Delbert C. James, Ralph

W. Liddy, Albert H. Reutter, Fred J. White.

Wayne, Second District—Fred E. Dunn. Wayne, Third District—Milo N. Johnson.

Wayne, Fourth District-Arl H. Woodruff.

Wexford District-Frank A. Smith.

On the first day of the session and after administering the oath of office to the Senators, Lieutenant Gov-

ernor Luren D. Dickinson delivered his formal address as President of the Senate. He commented upon the new position allotted to the United States because of our participation in the Great War, and predicted that in the future the world would look to us for advanced ideas on all the great charitable, moral, industrial, social, political, legislative and democratic lines. He referred to the fact that the women of Michigan had been granted the "inexcusably delayed" right of suffrage, and that the saloon, the direct or indirect cause of so much crime, insanity, business wrecks and social degradation had been banished from our borders.

In his admonition to the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor urged that the war marked the end of the old regime, and that we were entering a new epoch, the chief characteristics of which were a purer democracy, cleaner politics, more elevating legislation, stricter economy, better business methods, higher morals and more nearly universal justice; that to secure these ends legislation must be thorough, clean, right and just. The subjects suggested for legislation were largely those made prominent by the war, by the enfranchisement of women, and by the elimination of the saloon. In the main they were old questions, to be dealt with under the responsibilities of the new epoch questions of taxation, appropriations, highways, insurance, railroads, public health, a budget system, returned soldiers, temperance, and the primary elections.

Some questions, he said, would be perplexing, and would require serious and extended consideration. The railroads would soon be released from government control. Public health had been brought to the fore-

ground by the epidemic of Spanish influenza and the exposing of venereal disease conditions by the war boards. The prohibition amendment would necessitate legislation for its enforcement, and the ratification of the Federal prohibitory amendment should be done as early as possible. The committee appointed by the Governor to investigate the budget system was ready to report, while the past political campaign had raised the question of proper regulation of elections,—a question as imperative as it was delicate. Such legislation must be enacted as would accord with the high ideals of the new epoch in which we live.

At the close of the Lieutenant Governor's address the election of officers was held. Charles B. Scully, of Almont, a man prominent in the agricultural interests of the State, was chosen president pro tempore, Dennis E. Alward, of Clare, secretary, and James R. Davis, of Bay City, sergeant-at-arms.

After the adoption of rules and introduction of bills, the President announced the appointment of the standing committees of the Senate as follows:

Agriculture-Senators Stoddard, Miller, Vandenboom, Davis, Clark.

Banks and Corporations-Senators Forrester, Hayes, Miller, Millen, Stoddard.

Cities and Villages-Senators Brennan, McNaughton, Henry, Tufts, Wilcox.

College of Mines-Senators Rowe, McNaughton, Stoddard.

Counties and Townships-Senators Holmes, Bierd, Wood.

Drainage-Senators Amon, McNaughton, Bierd, Holmes, Henry.

Education-Senators Millen, Lemire, DeLand, Condon, Bryant.

Elections-Senators DeFoe, McRae, Scully, Baker, Condon.

Executive Business-Senators Hayes, Forrester, Scully, Vandenboom, Clark.

Finance and Appropriations—Senators DeLand, Holmes, Bryant, Wood, Clark, Smith, Vandenboom.

Fisheries and Gaming Interests-Senators Clark, Tufts, Rowe, Penney, Forrester.

Highways-Senators Bryant, Connelly, Penney, DeLand, Baker.

Industrial School-Senators Wood, Amon, Scully.

Institutions for the Blind and Deaf-Senators Tufts, Brennan, Bryant.

Insurance-Senators Scully, McRae, Hayes, Watkins, Millen, Connelly, Smith.

Judiciary-Senators Condon, Hicks, Watkins, Harvey, Brennan, Penney, Baker.

Labor-Senators Connelly, Baker, Wilcox, Rowe, Stoddard.

- Michigan Agricultural College-Senators Henry, Lemire, Bierd.
- Military Affairs-Senators McRae, Watkins, Forrester, Amon, DeFoe.
- Normal Schools-Senators Baker, Hayes, McRae.
- Printing-Senators Davis, DeFoe, Holmes.
- Penal Institutions-Senators Watkins, Connelly, Smith.
- Prohibition-Senators Hicks, Harvey, Amon, Millen, Miller.
- Public Health-Senators Lemire, Stoddard, Miller, Blerd, Hayes.
- Railroads-Senators Smith, Henry, Rowe, Lemire.
- Rules-Senators McNaughton, DeLand, Condon.
- State Affairs-Senators Bierd, McRae, Wood, Tufts, Wilcox, McNaughton, Davis.
- State Hospitals-Senators Miller, Holmes, Vandenboom.
- State Homes-Senators Wilcox, Harvey, DeFoe.
- Supplies and Expenditures-Senators Harvey, Wilcox, Wood.
- Taxation-Senators Vandenboom, Henry, Harvey. Scully, DeFoe, Brennan, Amon.
- University-Senators Penney, Hicks, Davis.

As was the case in the Senate, the first day of the session in the House was devoted largely to organization. The election of officers resulted as follows:

Thomas Read, a graduate of the Law School of the University of Michigan and a practicing attorney who had been a member of this branch of the Legislature for four years, was chosen Speaker of the House; Franklin Moore, whose father had served in the House for two terms, was elected Speaker pro tempore; Charles S. Pierce was re-elected Clerk of the House, a position he had filled since the extra session of 1912; Harry J. McGrane, of Detroit, was again chosen sergeant-at-arms.

On January 9, the Speaker reported the appointment of standing committees as follows:

- Agricultural College-Messrs, Wallace, Curtis, Braman, Ladd, Town.
- Agriculture-Messrs. Evans, Wells, Ewing, Braman, Averill.
- Apportionment—Messrs, Atwood, Chew, Leighton, Holland, McKeon, Dehn, Chase, Bryan, Aldrich.
- Air Traffic and Wireless Communication-Messrs. Sawyer, Chew, Deuel, Ivory,
- Central Michigan Normal School—Messrs. Hall, Daprato, Deuel, Sawyer, Drummond. City Corporations—Messrs. Kooyers, Wells, Ward, White, Newman, Smith, Brown, Allard, Dehn, Dunn.
 - College of Mines-Messrs. Brown, Evans, Vine, Allard, Atwood.
- Drainage—Messrs. Rose, Galloway, Hunter, John W. Smith, Sawyer, Howe, Averlli. Education—Messrs. Curtis, Toepel, Crawford, Hall, Ivory, James, Barnard, Ladd, Sink.

Elections—Messrs. Warner, Ivory, Lewis, Ross, Toepel, Harris, Blinn, John W. Smith, Weidenfeller.

Federal Relations-Messrs. Galloway, Kooyers, Jensen, Liddy, Drummond.

Fish and Fisheries—Messrs. Woodruff, McGillivray, Jackson, Miller, Wallace, Dehn, Gowdy, Dafoe, Jensen.

Game Laws-Messrs. Glaspie, Lewis, Vine, Jackson, Barnard.

General Taxation—Messrs. Copley, Glaspie, F. A. Smith, Ward, Ewing, Galloway, Holland, Rose, Edward G. Read.

Geological Survey-Messrs. Kappler, McGillivray, Edward G. Read, MacDonald, Nagel.

Horticulture--Messrs. Ladd, Hopkins, Braman, Gowdy, Howe.

Industrial School for Boys--Messrs, Toepel, Ewing, Kooyers, Hartway, Fitch.

Insurance-Messrs. O'Brien, Haan, Blinn, Brown, J. W. Moore.

Ionia State Hospital—Messrs. Stearns, Merriman, White, Nagel, Edward G. Read. Judiciary—Messrs. Wiley, Copley, Warner, Woodruff, Hunter, Harris, Brower, Dafoe, Liddy.

Kalamazoo State Hospital-Messrs. Ross, Dafoe, Gowdy, Holland, Miles.

Labor—Messrs. Young, Franklin Moore, Miller, Fitzgerald, Drummond.

Liquor Traffic—Messrs. Lewis, Warner, Merriman, Chapin, Stearns, Bryan, Case,

Dunn, Robinson. Local Taxation—Messrs. Chapin, Byrum, Jensen, Miles, Aplin.

Michigan Employment Institution for the Blind-Messrs. Wells, Weissert, Young, Mosler, Aldrich.

Michigan Farm Colony for Epileptics-Messrs. Blinn, Merriman, Barnard, Case, Edward G. Read.

Michigan Home and Training School-Messrs. Newman Smith, Fitzgerald, Kappler, Chase, Bryan.

Michigan Reformatory- Messrs. Mol, Martin, Hartway, Jensen, Watson.

Michigan School for the Blind-Messrs, Young, F. A. Smith, McKeon, Ladd, Brown. Michigan School for the Deaf-Messrs, Ward, John W. Smith, Holland, Dehn, Averill.

Michigan Soldiers' Home-Messrs. Liddy, Warner, Fitzgerald, Howe, Pascoe.

Michigan State Prison-Messrs. Dunn, Young, Hall, Franklin Moore, Coleman.

Military Affairs-Messrs. Weissert, Merriman, Miller, John W. Moore, Reutter.

Mines and Minerals—Messrs. Leland, Pascoe, MacDonald, Allard, Fitch. Newberry State Hospital--Messrs. Jackson, Lewis, Ivory, Glaspie, Robinson.

Northern State Normal School-Messrs. Sink, Curtis, Crawford, Copley, Braman.

Pontiac State Hospital—Messrs. John W. Smith, Galloway, Chew, McKeon, Johnson. Printing—Messrs. McGillivray, Mosler, Case, Nagel, Robinson.

Private Corporations—Messrs. Olmsted, Wiley, Croll, Vine, Sink, Copley, Watson, Lennon, Fitzgerald.

Public Health—Messrs. Franklin Moore, Welsh, Haan, John W. Moore, Weissert. Public Lands and Forestry Interests—Messrs. Deuel, Curtis, Crawford, Blinn, Pascoe, MacDonald, Fitch, Byrum, Aldrich.

Railroads-Messrs. Brower, O'Brien, Frank A. Smith, Franklin Moore, Ohnsted, Reutter, Hartway, Lennon, Watson.

Religious and Benevolent Societies—Messrs. Haan, Drummond, Kappler, Coleman, Byrum.

Byrum.

Revision and Amendment of the Constitution—Messrs. Ivory, Farrier, Woodruff, Wallace, Weidenfeller, Mol. Glaspie, Case, Haan.

Revision and Amendment of the Statutes—Messrs. Harris, Kooyers, Hopkins, James, Hall, Hartway, Liddy, Miles, White.

Roads and Bridges-Messrs. Daprato, Evans, Leighton, McKeon, Johnson, Atwood, Aldrich.

Rules and Joint Rules—Messrs. Frank A. Smith, Hopkins, Stearns, Olmsted, Sawyer. State Affairs—Messrs. Martin, Ross, Welsh, Wallace, Mol, Jackson, Weidenfeller, James, Barnard.

State Capitol and Public Buildings—Messrs. Ewing, Griggs, Chase, Johnson, Miles. State House of Correction and Branch of the State Prison in the Upper Peninsula—Messrs. Hunter, Rose, Weissert, Toepel, Chapin.

State Industrial Home for Girls—Messrs. Reutter, Deuel, Nagel, White, Lennon. State Library—Messrs. Town, Martin, Daprato, Mol, Bryan.

State Normal College-Messrs. Dafoe, Ward, McGillivray, Mosier, Byrum.

State Psychopathic Hospital—Messrs. Leighton, John W. Moore, Griggs, Stearns, Watson.

State Public School—Messrs. Vine, Allard, Gowdy, Weidenfeller, Newman Smith. State Sanatorium—Messrs. Chew, Evans, Miller, Sink, MacDonald. Supplies and Expenditures—Messrs. Mosier, Chew, Leighton, Coleman, Wells.

Towns and Counties—Messrs. Griggs, Averill, Chapin, Coleman, Town.

Traverse City State Hospital—Messrs. Robinson, Olmsted, Rose, Sawyer, Howe. University—Messrs. Lennon, Griggs, Hunter, Harris, Dunn.

Village Corporations-Messrs. Crawford, Chase, Croll, Deuel, Johnson.

Ways and Means-Messrs. Jerome, Croll, Hopkins, Wiley, O'Brien, Welsh, Brower, Leland, Farrier.

Western State Normal School-Messrs. James, Ross, Reutter, Town, Pascoe.

On the second day of the session, Governor Albert E. Sleeper read his message to the joint convention of the two houses. In his message the Governor paid a glowing tribute to the Michigan soldiers who had answered the call to arms and upheld the traditions of their native State and to their "Spartan mothers." He urged that the citizens assist the returning soldier to re-establish himself in the social and industrial life of the State; that every individual help these young men to obtain suitable and permanent employment.

A brief resume of the work of the War Preparedness Board emphasized the wisdom of the preceding Legislature in arming such a committee with authority, and equipping it with sufficient funds to undertake the immediate solution of the gigantic problems arising from the prosecution of the war. By such a method needs were quickly established; immediate action, so essential, was made possible. The remedy was applied, and not one dollar was wasted. The comfort of the soldiers was looked after and their families provided for; agricultural emergencies were met; a State

Police was organized to guard industry and maintain peace; the public health and morals were protected; military highways were constructed. The Board encouraged every worthy effort which would tend to bring the war to a successful and speedy close. The effective co-operation of the bi-partisan war boards in the various counties was in a large measure responsible for Michigan's success in her patriotic endeavor.

Under the new conditions the Governor recommended the adoption of a budget law, a uniform system of accounting throughout the State, the concentration of the State's business into a centralized responsible agency, the establishment of the State Police upon a permanent basis, the adoption of amendments to the primary election laws and an election code for the preservation of the integrity of the ballot, proper attention to our educational system including the requirement of English in the elementary grades and the continuation of military training in the schools of the State.

He further recommended highway construction, a liberal appropriation for an efficient public health organization, a careful consideration of the needs of the penal institutions and amendments to the Workmen's Compensation Act embodied in the report of a special committee created by Act of the previous Legislature.

The Governor's message concluded with the following ominous but optimistic paragraph:

"We have seen troublous times of late, but they are now happily past. The war which for 20 months so absorbed our thoughts and our energies, the most tragic war in all the annals of the race, is over and won. But what of the future? There are great problems pressing upon us for solution, industrial problems, social and political problems. The world has been made safe for democracy, but what about making democracy safe for the world. Bolshevism is as bad as autocracy, perhaps worse. What of the future? Sufficient unto the day is the joy thereof. This is our day of gladness and rejoicing. God be thanked for the past with all its achievements. God be thanked for the present with all its opportunities. God be thanked for the future with all its possibilities and prospects. That future is full of hope and promise. A new day is coming. It has already dawned. Then let its sun arise in splendor and go marching up the sky. New problems? Yes. New dangers? Yes. Sacrifice and devotion? Yes. But courageously, proudly, not boastfully I hope, let us go on into the new time with its privileges and responsibilities. We shall face new dangers as they arise, and overcome them. We shall face the new problems as they come, and solve them. We shall be ready with our sacrifice and devotion when they are needed as we have been in the past."

The Legislature of 1919 had met under most auspicious circumstances. The dramatic end of the most tragic war in history had but recently reached an end. Its exhilarating effects still lingered with the members. Only the fatal ravages of the pandemic influenza then sweeping the country prevented our cup of joy from being full.

At the close of the Governor's able address, patriotism ran high. Resolutions were passed in the Joint

Convention extending congratulations to the Thirtysecond and Forty-second Divisions of the United States Army on their splendid achievements and were cabled to the commanding officers at the army headquarters in Germany. The former was composed entirely of Michigan and Wisconsin members of the National Guard while the latter had many Wolverines among its members. Both divisions held enviable records in the war. Similar congratulations were accorded the Michigan Naval Militia and an expression of appreciation and thanks was extended to various civilian organizations including the Red Cross, the Salvation Army, the Knights of Columbus, the Y. M. C. A., the Jewish Relief Committee, the War Library Association, the Michigan Women's War Motor Corps, the Women's Committee of National Safety and others. In recognition of the remarkable work of the women during the war, the convention petitioned the Senate of the United States to pass the equal suffrage amendment and give the States an opportunity to ratify it. After a patriotic address by Col. John S. Bersey, State Adjutant General, the convention adjourned to take up the routine work of the session.

The atmosphere was surcharged with the patriotic sentiment so characteristic of the war. Its psychological effect is evident in the legislation of the session. One heritage of the war was antipathy to anything German in origin or character. The Act of 1891 incorporating the Deutcher Landwehr (Unterstuetzungs-Verein) was repealed; all teachers employed in

Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 37.

the public schools of the State were required to be citizens of the United States:2 an act for the registration of electors required all applicants to take oath "to support the constitution of the United States of America and the constitution of the State of Michigan, and to defend the same against all enemies foreign and domestic."3 Though the State was comparatively free from pro-Germanism during the war, the use of the red flag, the emblem of anarchy, was made a felony punishable by an amount not exceeding \$1,000 fine or by imprisonment not exceeding five years or by both penalties at the pleasure of the court.4 For business reasons foreign insurance companies were required to deposit \$1,000,000 with the State Treasurer before doing business in the State, unless such deposit had been made in the treasury of some other State,5 and an Act was passed prohibiting any person, society, association or corporation from adopting or using a name similar to the name of a military, ex-military, patriotic, benevolent, humane, fraternal or charitable organization which had become popular during the war.6 The purpose of the Act was to prevent the commercial use of names which had been war standards of high ideals.

The spirit of pride in the State's splendid war record accounts for many measures passed by the 50th session of the Legislature of Michigan. A movement among the officers of the Thirty-second Division,—with the Army of Occupation in Germany at the time—sponsored by Major General William G. Haan, resulted

² Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 220.

³ Ibid, No. 134.

⁴ Ibid, No. 104.

⁵ Ibid, No. 227.

⁶ Ibid, No. 304.

in a joint appropriation with Wisconsin for the publication of a history of that Division.7 With a view of instilling the sentiment of patriotism, and a deeper meaning of Americanism, as well as State lovalty, the Legislature made Christmas a legal holiday and added four "Days" to the list to be appropriately observed in the schools: Constitution Day, September 17: Carleton Day, October 21, in memory of Will Carleton, Michigan's pioneer poet:8 Roosevelt Day, October 27: and November 11, known as Liberty Day.9 A proper observance of these anniversaries will unlock hitherto unknown storehouses of information for the youth of the State by supplying inspiration and incentive for further study in the fertile field of Michigan history.

In the Legislature of 1919 considerable interest was manifest in historical events and personages closely related to the State and Nation. Provision was made for the proper dedication of the monument erected in Shiloh National Military Park in memory of the Michigan regiments participating in the Battle of Shiloh during the Civil War. 10 A commission was created to provide for the commemoration of the centennial of the signing of the Treaty of Saginaw,11 while cities were given power to procure sites and erect memorials to the soldiers and sailors who had participated in any war in which the United States had engaged.12 Counties were reimbursed for expenses incurred relative to nurses, soldiers and sailors.13

⁷ Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 285.

⁸ Ibid, No. 51.

⁹ Ibid, Nos. 72 and 235.

¹⁰ Ibid, No. 215.

¹¹ Ibid, No. 376.

¹² Ibid, No. 325.

¹³ Ibid, No. 165.

The elaborate and impressive memorial services for ex-President Roosevelt, arranged by a select committee consisting of Senators DeLand and Condon and Representatives Copley, Hopkins and Frank A. Smith, and observed in joint convention, best illustrate the prevailing sentiment among the legislators. The music for the occasion was furnished by the Boys Industrial After an impressive prayer by Rev. Rolph Duff, addresses were delivered by Lieutenant Governor Dickinson, Representatives Chas. Evans, Geo. W. Welsh, Merlin Wiley, Speaker Thomas Read, Senator Vincent M. Brennan and Attorney-General Alex, J. Groesbeck.¹⁴ The addresses were lofty in tone, the presentation dignified and the patriotic sentiment manifested shows the transformation which had been unconsciously effected during the recent struggle.

An important result of the war was the awakening of public conscience to responsibility in the community. We began to see that the strength of the Nation was no greater than the strength of its communities. On the other hand, there was a reciprocal transformation in the individual conscience whereby each person came to realize the importance to the community of his own loyalty and support, and this mutual interaction is reflected in the Acts of the Legislature.

On May 2, 1919, the Governor affixed his signature to an Act creating a community council commission. county community boards and community councils, By the terms of the Act, a commission was created to be known as the Michigan Community Council Com-

¹⁴ Journal of House, 101-112.

mission, consisting of 26 members, one-half of whom were to be women, and at least one member was to be chosen from each Congressional district. The members of this commission were to be appointed by the Governor as far as possible from the list recommended by the State Reconstruction Conference of County War Preparedness Boards and women's county committees of the Council of National Defense, which meeting had been called by direction of the Governor to meet at Lansing March 11 and 12 preceding the adoption of the Act.

The commission was given power to investigate and consider all problems of reconstruction and matters involving the general public welfare; to advise and consult and co-operate with all public officers and official bodies in the State with regard to such matters; to recommend executive and legislative action; to aid in securing employment for returned soldiers and sailors and to initiate and assist movements designed for their welfare; to initiate plans and policies for voluntary efforts designed to promote the public interest and welfare in the entire State or any part of the State; to promote such plans and policies through organization, publicity, advice and supervision, and to cooperate with similar efforts and projects initiated or carried on by voluntary agencies or by official agencies of the State, by other States and by the Federal Government: to supervise all statewide campaigns for funds for national, patriotic or humanitarian purposes; to fix equitable county quotas for such campaigns and to serve as trustees for the Michigan Patriotic Fund. and to have general supervision of the organization and administrative methods of the county community boards. The commission was given power to effect its own organization and make rules in regard to procedure, times and places of meetings, and appointment of special committees to perform its functions.

Upon recommendation of the county war preparedness boards and women's committee of the Council of National Defense, the Governor was to appoint county community boards, consisting of from 6 to 10 members, one-half of them to be women and all members to be resident in the county for which the board was appointed. Members were to hold office until their successors were appointed and vacancies were to be filled by the Governor at the request of the commission.

The duty of these county boards was to assist and co-operate with the commission in all its activities; to investigate and consider all matters of local character which in their judgment would involve or affect the welfare of their respective counties; to advise, consult and co-operate with the county, township, city, village and school officers; to recommend actions and policies to the commission; to assist in promoting the public interest and general welfare in their respective counties, by organizing community councils for the various communities throughout the several counties of the State. These county boards were given the same powers as the State Commission with regard to organization, rules of procedure, times and places of meetings and methods of doing their assigned work.

The Community Council was to consist of all eligible organizations in a township, village or city that might desire to affiliate with the county community boards and the commission. Any local organization doing community work was eligible and entitled to a representative on this council whether the nature of this service was moral, physical, social, educational, commercial, industrial or economic and whether organizations were incorporated or informally organized. Political parties alone were excluded.

The Act also provided that on the first Monday in May of 1920 and of each year thereafter there should be held in each county a meeting of representatives of all the community councils for the purpose of electing new members of the county community board, and it was made the duty of the commission to appoint a day in June, 1920, and of each succeeding year for the election of members of the commission for the ensuing year. All members of the county boards were entitled to attend this meeting and each member was allowed one vote. The result of this election was to be filed with the Secretary of State.

The members of the commission were to serve without compensation but were to receive reimbursement for actual expenses as the commission might determine. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Act, \$10,000 was appropriated by the Legislature.

One of the most valuable of the many lessons taught us by the war was that there were vital physical defects existing in the Nation which must be corrected if we were to attain efficiency either in military or civil life. The statistical department of the Chief of Staff made its report showing that Michigan along with New England and four of the western States held the

lowest rank according to the physical tests in the United States Army. In these States the government report showed that out of every 100 men examined for military service, from 41 to 50 men were rejected for physical reasons, while the central part of the United States from North Dakota to Texas averaged as low as from 20 to 30 rejections per hundred. The agricultural and thinly settled areas showed a marked advantage over the industrial and thickly settled districts. Some of the mountain States made poor showings due to their popularity as health resorts whereby large numbers of physically subnormal people were attracted to them. Analysis of the records of the physical examinations showed that the country boys made better records than those from the cities, the white registrants better than the colored, and native born better than those of foreign birth. So considerable are the differences, that 100,000 country boys would furnish for military service 4.790 more soldiers than would an equal number of city boys. Similarly 100,000 whites would furnish 1.240 more soldiers than would an equal number of colored. And 100,000 native born would yield 3,500 more soldiers than would a like number of foreign born. The number of colored people in Michigan being comparatively small, the problem was clearly that of the congested districts and foreign born.

During the war the State Board of Health backed by the War Preparedness Board and co-operating with the Federal authorities had raised Camp Custer to first rank according to health records of the army camps, and it is not surprising therefore that the Legislature

of 1919 continued the work so effectively begun during the war. Following out the recommendations of the Governor in his annual message an Act was passed substituting a State Health Commission for the State Board of Health and providing for the appointment of a State Health Commissioner, a Deputy State Health Commissioner and a State Advisory Council of Health consisting of five members. The State Health Commissioner, who was to be a practicing physician, was given general charge and supervision of the enforcement of the health laws of the State. He was given power, with the concurrence of the State Council of Health, to make rules and regulations in accordance with the laws of the State for safeguarding the public health and for preventing the spread of diseases or the existence or sources of contamination. In cases of an epidemic,—the epidemic of Spanish influenza had come during the preceding winter,—the State Health Commissioner, with the consent of the Advisory Council of Health might close all public meetings. 15

Several laws added to the effectiveness of the bill creating the State Health Commission. The quarantine law was made more stringent;¹⁶ a rigid law was enacted requiring doctors to report cases of venereal disease to the State Health Department with information as to the care of patients and quarantine; provision was made for the dissemination of such information as seemed proper and expedient to prevent infection from such diseases and a liberal appropriation made to carry out the same.¹⁷ Vigorous measures were adopted

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¹⁵ Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 272.

¹⁶ Ibid, No. 22.

¹⁷ Ibid, No. 272.

against prostitution, and the construction of hospitals and extension of the system of health districts was encouraged. The various institutions of the State dedicated to the upbuilding of health received liberal support, and every effort possible was made to raise the standard of efficiency.

Many other remedial and preventive measures were passed by the 50th session of the Legislature. Over a score of Acts provided for safety devices in industrial life for prevention against contagion, accidents and for the improvement of sanitary conditions. An attempt was made to prevent the adulteration or contamination of food by proper regulations and restrictions upon the health of individuals employed in food dispensaries of any kind. The housing law of 1917 was amended to relieve the distressing conditions of housing in the larger cities and to safeguard health under the unavoidably congested conditions. Amendments were added to the juvenile legislation guaranteeing to homeless children healthful and wholesome food and ample protection in the courts.

When the Legislature of 1919 met, the army was in process of demobilization. The Students Army Training Corps had been disbanded and the Fourteenth Division, in training at Camp Custer when the war closed, was being returned to civil life. The problem of readjustment was difficult, though embarrassment was temporary. A Detroit newspaper states that the conditions were very much the same as in the summer of 1914, when over 80,000 men walked the streets of the city without work. It recorded that the patriotism of the people was rallying to the relief of the soldiers,

and soon all were expected to be happily employed and adjusted to the new conditions.

The Legislature responded no less readily to the relief of the soldier. Several Acts were passed which aided in a hasty solution of the problem. One Act urged that in every public department and upon the public works of the State, and of every county and municipal corporation, the honorably discharged soldier be given preference for appointment and employment. Boards of supervisors were permitted to levy a tax to provide relief for soldiers, sailors or marines and for their families, 18 while provision was made for such soldiers of the World War as might wish to enter the soldier's homes in the State. Dismissal of a veteran was made difficult by requiring a hearing before the Circuit Court of the county where he was employed. Soldiers were relieved of paying fees for transcripts under seal in regard to business pertaining to pensions, insurance, payments of annuities, or in registering discharges.19. Students who had completed two years of law and had entered the military service were allowed to take the examination for admission to the State bar. One of the most effective arguments offered in support of the road amendment was that it would supply work for the soldiers in the period of readjustment and reconstruction.

At the fall election of 1916 the people of Michigan adopted the prohibition amendment to the State constitution, providing that "The manufacture, sale, keeping for sale, giving away, bartering or furnishing

¹⁵ Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 370.

¹⁹ Ibid, No. 374.

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of any vinous, malt, brewed, fermented, spirituous or intoxicating liquors, except for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, scientific or sacramental purposes shall be after April 30, 1918, prohibited in the State forever. The Legislature shall by law provide regulations for the sale of such liquors for medicinal, mechanical, chemical, scientific and sacramental purposes."

According to the instructions of this amendment, the war Legislature of 1917 passed an Act providing regulations to put the prohibitory amendment into effect. As experience in all the prohibition States shows, it is impossible in a single Act to answer all the contingencies which arise in suppressing the liquor traffic. Moreover the emphasis in the amendment itself was upon the regulation of sale rather than the suppression of the industry. Prohibition means suppression, not regulation; but a novice rarely appreciates the dif-The general Act was devoted to definition of terms, enumeration of articles containing alcohol but saleable under the Act, and cases where liquor might be dispensed, together with methods of registration and restriction necessary to carry out the spirit of the constitutional amendment. The liquor traffic flourished across the borders of the State, although the restrictions of the manufacture and sale by the United States Government as a war measure did much to reduce this illegal but profitable business.

The Act for which the 50th session of the Legislature will be most favorably remembered is the ratification of the national prohibitory amendment. The sentiment in favor of prohibition had been rapidly gaining ground over the country in the preceding years, and

the war emergency quickly precipitated that sentiment into an irresistible enthusiasm. The Lieutenant Governor in his opening address to the Senate referred to the manifold benefits the State had received from the elimination of the saloon, and urged that the State Constabulary be given power to enforce the law to the last letter. He added that Michigan should ratify the national amendment as soon as possible, as it would have a gratifying influence upon other States. In his message the Governor reported that with few exceptions the State and county officials were cooperating heartily with the State Food and Drug Commissioner in enforcing the law. He recommended the correction of defects in the law and the ratification of the prohibition amendment to the United States constitution. At the close of the joint convention this recommendation made by the Governor was acted upon, and the national amendment ratified January 2, 1919, by a unanimous vote in the Senate and with only three dissenting votes in the House. Though a slight correction of the text was made by concurrent resolution later, the ratification of national prohibition by Michigan dates from the second day of the session.

The Legislature of 1919 resolved to adopt more drastic measures to put down the liquor business. With this in mind, the possession of liquor was made criminal, except as provided in the law, the definition of "intoxicating liquors" was extended, and all property rights in liquors and their necessary accessories were made forfeit to the State. The methods of securing evidence, and the court procedure, were simplified and penalties increased. Under the new re-

strictions the letter and spirit of the prohibitory amendment have been carried out, and the peace and prosperity of the State is unprecedented.

In the field of education, more progress was made during the war than in any equivalent time in our history. From the Graduate School of the University to the Kindergarten there was an impetus given to eliminate the non-essentials, with a view to rendering the system more efficient. From the standpoint of the Central Powers, the war represented the outcome of a generation of teaching in the German schools, with a definite end in view. Realizing the effectiveness of a united public school sentiment, the State Department of Public Instruction took steps to introduce activities into the school system which would lend interest to a vigorous prosecution of the war. The course of instruction was so modified as to make room for a careful study of the war; the activities of the Junior Red Cross, the Boys' Working Reserve, the Boys' and Girls' Garden Clubs and similar organizations were encouraged and patriotic instruction provided for the schools throughout the State. In the higher institutions of learning this transition to war activities had been more rapid and complete, while the leaven of military activity was gradually permeating through the entire system.

The war called our attention forcibly to the problem of our illiteracy as shown by the draft records. The war was won not only by skilled scientists, engineers and military strategists, but by the intelligence of the average soldier. In keeping with public sentiment the Legislature of 1919 made the compulsory education law more rigid;²⁰ provision was made for vocational and general education of employed and other minors under 18 years of age, who had ceased to attend all-day schools, whereby the district might require the attendance of all pupils under 18 years of age for 8 hours per week;²¹ the amount levied upon districts to pay tuition of pupils in High Schools was increased²² and laws were passed in the interest of the welfare of dependent children.²³

The educational tendency in the Nation at large is to assume more and more responsibility for the development and life of the individual. In line with this, the State Department of Public Instruction was authorized to provide suitable instruction for adult blind residents of the State in their respective homes or communities.²⁴ An Act provided for the establishment of physical training in the public schools and State Normal Schools and gave the State Superintendent of Public Instruction power to appoint a State Director to put the course into operation.²⁵

Likewise, the regulations and restrictions upon the various professions are becoming more marked. Thus the Legislature of 1919 made appropriations to carry out the laws for registration of nurses, osteopaths, doctors, lawyers, teachers and other professions, while laws were passed requiring the registration of architects, engineers, surveyors and real estate dealers.²⁶

²⁰ Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 4.

²¹ Ibid, No. 421.

²² Ibid, No. 59.

²³ Ibid. Nos. 136 and 412.

²⁴ Ibid, No. 219.

²⁵ Ibid, No. 274.

²⁶ Ibid, No. 306.

Obligations and responsibilities once assumed, even as a war emergency, are not readily relinquished, and we may expect the relation of the individual to the State to be closer than more relaxed.

It is an anomaly that wars have marked the milestones of our agricultural progress. Out of the throes of the great Civil War were born the various State agricultural colleges which have done so much for the rural interests of the Nation. In like manner the World War, attended as it was by the severest strain on our agricultural productivity, produced legislation fully as portentious as was the Morrill Bill of 1862. The Smith-Hughes Act of February 23, 1917, provided for Federal aid to the several States for the support and control of instruction in agriculture, the trades, industries and home economics, as well as for the preparation of teachers of vocational subjects. In order to share in the Federal funds, it was necessary for the respective States to establish a State board of control of vocational training, to provide for the proper custody and administration of funds received by the State from the Federal appropriations, and to provide for appropriations by State and local authorities to meet the conditions of the Congressional Act. The Legislature, by act of May 2, 1919, accepted the requirements and benefits of the Act of the Sixty-fourth Congress. The State Superintendent of Public Instruction and the Presidents of the State University and Agricultural College, were to constitute a Board of Control for Vocational Education, and the State Treasurer was made custodian of the funds. The Board of Control was to make rules and regulations in conformity with the Act, to have complete charge of the work of inspection, and to certify the amounts needed to the Auditor General, who would include the amount in the State tax levy.²⁷ Thus out of the war, vocational training is being brought to the great body of young people, the dignity of labor is being maintained, and opportunity to advance the industrial activities of the State is contributing to the solidarity of our social and economic interests.

A bi-product of the war came in the form of our awakened interest in libraries. The work of the American Library Association during the war revealed to us the importance of, as well as our own dependence upon, this public institution. An Act of May 13, 1919, gave the legislative body of any city, village or school district power to construct and maintain libraries for public use.²⁸ The Legislature made liberal appropriations in support of the various libraries of the State,²⁹ and suggested the erection of libraries as memorials to the returning soldiers.³⁰

One of the greatest problems of the war was that caused by the necessity of transporting large stores of supplies, together with the men in the military, to the seaboard for embarkation to the fighting zone. A chief item of expense incurred by the War Preparedness Board was for the construction of military roads in places where they were imperatively needed for the prosecution of the war. In Michigan this problem was doubly acute, owing to the needed fuel supply, which normally comes from outside the State, and the

²⁷ Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 149.

²⁸ Ibid, No. 305.

³⁹ Ibid, Nos. 178, 184.

³⁰ Ibid, No. 325.

increased output of her manufacturing industries. During the war, lack of fuel was a disturbing factor in business and a constant source of annoyance and unrest among industrial workers. The winter of 1918-1919 brought intense suffering to the people because of the fuel famine. With the congestion of freight on the railroads, the ingenious people of Michigan turned to motor traffic as a means of relieving the situation. The Woman's Motor Corps and similar organizations did much to call attention to the possibilities of using the modern truck for short-haul distances. Carayans of loaded trucks were sent to the seaboard under their own power, while the factories ceased to depend upon the railroads for the delivery of autos to the nearby States. This attempt to relieve the congestion of freight by motor traffic brought the State face to face with the problem of good roads.

Before the war the State had adopted a system of reward trunk line highways and placed this work in charge of a State Highway Commissioner. The Legislature of 1917 had passed a joint resolution to amend the State constitution to establish county and township road systems in the various counties of the State. However, the war had shown that the problem was statewide and nationwide and should be dealt with in a larger and more effective manner. The regular session of 1919 repealed the Act of March 18, 1917, and provided that all the trunk line highways established under the Act of 1913 should be constructed, maintained and improved under the direction, supervision and control of the State Highway Commissioner,³¹

³¹ Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 107.

A schedule of rewards for trunk line highways was adopted by which the various counties should pay from 10 to 50 per cent of the expense incurred under the Act. based upon the valuation of the trunk line mile. The State and Federal governments were to supply funds to cover the difference between that paid locally and the total cost of the road. Counties, townships and good roads districts were authorized to raise money either by taxation or by issuance of bonds for the purpose of highway construction. 32 As in the Act of 1913. the State was divided into 10 good roads districts, and trunk line highways specified,33 while more than a score of Acts provided for specifications, regulations and appropriations for road building throughout the State. The policy of the National Government caused the regular session to await developments and relegate this subject to the background until the subject could be taken up in extra session.

As a means of transition from a war to a peace basis, the National Government adopted a policy of road building. Three million men would soon be discharged from military service. Other thousands would have to change from war industries to those pursued in peace times. To relieve the economic situation, Congress made a national appropriation of \$200,000,000 to be apportioned among the several States in order to stimulate interest in road building and absorb the excess of labor during the period of readjustment. But before Michigan could participate in the national appropriation, it was necessary to remove the restriction imposed upon the Legislature by the State con-

³² Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 19.

³³ Ibid, No. 58.

stitution. By joint resolution the proposition was submitted to the people of the State that the State be allowed to borrow not to exceed \$50,000,000 for the improvement of highways and pledge its credit for the same. The "Good Roads" Legislature took a very active part in the campaign, and the amendment carried April 7 by an overwhelming majority. In order to put the amendment into immediate operation, it was necessary to call a special session of the Legislature.

At the call of the Governor the Legislature reconvened June 3, continued in active session for 11 days. adjourning finally June 26, during which time the general road building policy and plans for the State were adopted. A Highway Improvement Loan Board of the State of Michigan was created; this Board was to consist of the Governor, who was to act as chairman. the State Treasurer, the Attorney General, the Secretary of State and the State Highway Commissioner. The Board was to be convened at the call of the Governor and adopt such rules and regulations as might be necessary and expedient for the transaction of business. The Highway Improvement Board was given power to borrow not to exceed \$5,000,000 annually on the credit of the State, and issue bonds or promissory notes for the same at not more than 5 per cent interest. These obligations were to be redeemable at the pleasure of the State at any time not less than five years nor more than 30 years. Not more than \$5,000,000 should become due in any one year. Provision was made for proper registry and sale of bonds, for the method of drawing money upon requisition of the State Highway Commissioner, and for an annual tax levy of one-half

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mill on each dollar of assessed valuation of the taxable property of the State. The income derived from this source, together with the money borrowed in accordance with the Act, was to belong to the Highway Fund and not more than \$5,000,000 in one year might be used to defray interest on the bonds or notes and for the following purposes: to pay the State's portion of the cost of the construction or improvement of Federal aided roads; to pay the State's proportion of the cost of construction or improvement of the State trunk line highways; to pay the cost and the incidental expenses, necessarily incurred in connection with the construction or improvement of trunk line bridges built by the State under Acts of 1913; to pay the State reward on highways other than trunk line and Federal aided roads which in the opinion of the State Highway Commissioner should be assisted out of the Highway Fund.

The enlargement of the road program made it necessary to reorganize the machinery of the Highway Department, in order to enable it to assume a wider field of operations in the State. A compromise between a commission and the system then existing was reached by which the State Highway Commissioner might appoint two deputies, one of whom should be a competent engineer, experienced in road building. The office of State Highway Commissioner was to continue elective, as provided in the Act of 1909. The State Highway Commissioner was empowered to choose an advisory board, consisting of five members, at least one member of which was to reside in the Upper Peninsula, to meet at the call of the commissioner for the purpose of considering and advising on all departmental policies.

Full charge and control over roads built or maintained by the State was given over to the State Highway Commissioner, including authority to purchase or condemn land for highway purposes,³⁴ and the establishment of not more than 500 miles of additional State trunk line highways.³⁵

Several Acts were passed applying to special highway needs of the State. Appropriations were made for the State Highway Department, and for paying and improving the portion of Genesee Street in the city of Lapeer passing the grounds of the Michigan Home and Training School. A graded system of State rewards for various classes and widths of roads was established,36 whereby the State would offer 25 per cent rewards varying from \$3,000 to \$7,500 a mile, and counties were required to pay from 5 to 25 per cent of this amount. Regulations were made in regard to loads, trailers, safety devices and licensing of operators of motor vehicles, while the creation of a Great Lakes Tide-water Commission opened up the question of transportation by deep-waterway connection between the Great Lakes Region and the Atlantic seaboard.

The enactment of legislation looking toward the development of a State park system,—a subject closely related to public highways,—is one of the important Acts of the Legislative session of 1919. The Governor's message upon the subject, January 23, is so appropose that we quote at length:

"Gentlemen of the Legislature:

"We have been slow to realize that our State pos-

³⁴ Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 24.

³⁵ Ibid, No. 19.

³⁶ Ibid, No. 1.

sesses scenic attractions of a high order. True, we have no snow-capped mountains, and no great forests now to compare with those of California, Washington and Oregon, but our lakes and rivers are the finest in the world. The waters of the Great Lakes, great inland seas they are in reality, wash our shores, and with the St. Mary's, St. Clair, and Detroit rivers, the Straits of Mackinac and Lake St. Clair as connecting links, form a chain of waterways unrivaled on the face of the globe. Through these waterways every season pass thousands of boats, many of them great ships, carrying the grain, and the lumber, and the iron and copper ore of a continent. The tonnage moving through the locks at Sault Ste. Marie and passing Detroit is more than three times as great as that of the Suez Canal, and greater than that of London or Liverpool, or than the coastwise tonnage of New York and Boston.

"With the advent of good roads, and they are bound to come, thousands of tourists will be attracted to Michigan for the summer season. I believe 200,000 is a low estimate of the number of these tourists who, under proper road conditions, would visit Michigan in a single season, and that would mean an expenditure of \$1,000,000 a day with the certain prospect that this amount would be doubled in the future. Many of these tourists would build handsome summer homes on our lake shores and along the banks of our beautiful rivers. Indeed large numbers of outsiders, as well as our own citizens, have already done this and therein lies one of the dangers of the future unless it is taken care of soon. Up and down the St. Clair and Detroit

rivers in recent years river front property has been exceedingly active and there is comparatively little of it left for sale. As a consequence the people generally have to a large extent been shut off from water front privileges which they freely enjoyed in former times. In many instances river roads have been moved back and once beautiful driveways put out of existence. Stretches of bathing beach and ideal picnic spots have been thus placed beyond the reach of the public. This condition ought, in my judgment, to be remedied as soon as possible and the benefits of free access to lake and river restored to the enjoyment of ourselves and those who are to come after us. those people who live inland and who are not fortunate enough to own river or lake frontage would have the opportunity of taking themselves and their families where they could enjoy the bathing and other privileges these great fresh waters afford.

"I therefore earnestly recommend that steps be at once taken by the Legislature to acquire the land necessary to establish a great chain of State parks bordering our rivers and lakes, and in this chain I would include some of our inland lakes. These properties could probably now be secured at a fair price and their acquisition would prove a priceless boon to our people today and to our posterity. No one need fear that the launching of this project would tend to promote speculation or give rise to an undue increase in the price of the properties that might be needed. If unreasonable prices should be demanded the State could exercise its right of eminent domain in securing all the necessary

land. I wish you would give this matter your most serious and candid consideration."

The message of the Governor was referred to the Committee on State Affairs and resulted in the creation of a State Park Commission. The Governor was given power with consent of the Senate to appoint 10 persons to constitute this commission, to serve without compensation for a term of 10 years, two commissioners being appointed biennially. The commission was given power to choose a chairman, appoint a secretary and such other employes including engineers, architects and custodians as it should deem necessary. All lands acquired by the State as public parks for the purposes of public recreation or the preservation of natural beauty or historic association, were placed under the supervision of this State Park Commission, which might acquire and take, in the name of the State, and for the benefit of the public, by purchase, condemnation, gift or devise, lands for public parks. Any municipality might transfer any open space owned or controlled by it to the commission upon such terms as might be agreed upon. The commission might in like manner transfer the care of any open space to a municipality, and with the consent of the Governor make, alter and enforce rules and regulations for the maintenance of order, safety and sanitation upon lands in its control and for the protection of trees and other property and the preservation of the natural beauty of these lands. The Act carried an appropriation of \$75,000 annually for the next biennium for the purpose of carrying on the work of establishing a system of State parks.

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Several Acts supplemented the Act creating the State Park Commission. The State Highway Commission was given power to provide for and regulate the planting of ornamental, nut-bearing or other food producing trees along the highways or other public places. A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the State constitution relative to the condemnation and taking of land for public use, submitted the question to the voters of the State. The special board of commissioners for Mackinac Island State Park was given power to receive and hold, in the name of the State, personal and real property for purposes incidental to or connected with the State parks under its management.37 Other Acts permitted cities to provide for parks in their charters and exempted such property from This ample beginning should assure the preservation of Michigan's scenic and historic spots, which are so abundant, for the enjoyment of this and future generations.

Another result of the World War has been the rapid rise in the importance of labor as an economic, political and social factor. The Legislature of 1919 was especially active in labor interests. The appropriations made for the Department of Labor, for the biennium, exceeded \$200,000;28 labor organizations were encouraged;39 the Workmen's Compensation Act was extended to provide greater protection to workers, and provision made for the creation of an advisory board, by nomination from the annual meeting of contributing members to the fund and appointment by the Gover-

³⁷ Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 44.

³⁸ Ibid, No. 275.

³⁹ Ibid, No. 321.

nor.⁴⁰ Discrimination between men and women in wages in manufacture or production of any article was made illegal,⁴¹ and the employment of women or boys under 18 years of age was restricted to a 10-hour day, or 54-hour week,⁴² while laws were passed safeguarding the workmen against demands of any employer for a fee as a condition of employment,⁴³ and extending the mechanics' lien to guarantee payment of wages.⁴⁴ Such legislation has done much to contribute to the security, safety and independence of the labor element in the State.

One of the most vital problems in the prosecution of the war was that of food production. "Food production and conservation," "substitutes," "garden clubs," and similar terms have a too familiar meaning to need comment. The artificial stimulus of public interest in agriculture had a marked effect upon production. When the doughboy cussed his "bully beef" and turned for relief to his "pork and," there are 35 chances out of 100 that he should thank God and the Michigan farmers for those beans. The home market for potatoes was completely glutted. But for the inadequate transportation service, the Michigan farmer would have placed the Nation in his everlasting debt for this service of food production. While the price of potatoes ranged from \$2 to \$5 a bushel over the country, only the activity of the War Preparedness Board and the State Agricultural College averted a real calamity to

⁴⁰ Ibid, No. 110.

⁴¹ Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 239.

⁴² Ibid, No. 341.

⁴³ Ibid, No. 322.

⁴⁴ Ibid, No. 140.

the Michigan farmers when the potato pits were opened in the spring of 1918.

In a legislative body one-third of which were farmers the agricultural interests of the State would be likely to receive proper attention. The Secretary of State was instructed to obtain monthly statements as to the condition of livestock, condition and prospects of growing crops, and, as soon after harvest as possible, statements as to the yield of wheat and other farm and fruit products. He was to ascertain the quantity of wheat, wool, apples and other products marketed and the quantity remaining in the farmer's hands. From this information a monthly report was to be made, and this information given to the State.45 An appropriation of \$75,000 annually for the biennium supplied funds for the Agricultural Fair Commission, 46 and provision was made for rural agricultural schools throughout the State.47 The drainage laws of the State were amended by no less than six separate Acts. The investment of funds held in trust by trustees and others in farm loan bonds was legalized. County boards of supervisors were empowered to establish the office of County Agricultural Agent, and his duties were extended,48 while the legislative stamp of approval was placed upon the Boys' Working Reserve organization by a liberal appropriation.49

Especial interest was shown in the stock raising industry, due in part at least to the meat shortage

⁴⁵ Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, No. 47.

⁴⁶ Ibid, No. 52.

⁴⁷ Ibid, No. 81.

⁴⁸ Ibid, Nos. 315, 409. 49 Ibid, No. 182.

during the war and to the introduction of the grazing industry in the Upper Peninsula. A Department of Animal Industry superseded the State Live Stock Commission, and provision was made for the appointment of a State Commissioner of Animal Industry, of two advisory commissioners, and of a State Veterinarian with powers to enforce rules and regulations for improving the health of animals in the State. Acts were passed to secure protection from diseased animals and trees, 50 and offering bounties on certain noxious animals, 51 while ample appropriations were made for the support of legitimate organizations and institutions in the State dedicated and devoted to the agricultural industries and interests.

It was inevitable that the war should exert a tremendous influence upon all governmental functions and activities. The Nation had taken a deliberate stand to resist the shock of the world conflict. Each State was called upon for increased production and reduced consumption. Old things were passing away. The time demanded new ideas and closer co-operation among the people of the States as well as between the States and the Nation. Under such conditions it is not surprising to see the Legislative body of the State arise to the exigencies of the moment and make the beginning of a new type of legislation for a rejuvenated commonwealth.

⁵⁰ Public Acts, Michigan, 1919, Nos. 29, 60.

⁶¹ Ibid, Nos. 114, 137, 142, 339.